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The Defense Program

MORALE OF THE ARMY

NEWEST of offices in the War Department, and one whose duties and functions gives it a high place in the building of a first class fighting Army, is the Morale Division of the Adjutant General's Office.

Although established only a few weeks ago, the Morale Division already is busily operating with a force of five officers and twelve civilian employees. Its functions include the consolidation, coordination and administration of all activities under the jurisdiction of The Adjutant General relating to the morale of the Army.

The new division does not propose to set itself up as a dictator of morale, rather it proposes to help the units in the field to solve their morale problems and to provide the means for carrying out the locally conceived morale and recreation programs.

As originally set up the Division has an executive and administrative section under the head of the Division to coordinate all activities and to direct and control the administration of the Army Motion Picture Service, which it has taken over from the Miscellaneous Division of the AGO.

The Army Motion Picture Service is probably the most important activity of the Division at this time. It handles all motion picture activities in the Army within the continental limits of the United States and Alaska, including the administration in general, altering of buildings for use as theaters, the construction of theaters, the provision of equipment, maintenance of equipment, operation of theaters, and supply of pictures.

Plans are now being made for the extension of the motion picture service to the tent camps and cantonments to be constructed for the National Guard and selective service trainees when they come into the Federal Service. For the tent camps it is contemplated to provide "big top" tents with motion picture equipment and seats for 2,200 spectators. At each cantonment there will be two theatre buildings to care for 1,000 spectators each. Officers of the division are working on plans to extend the pleasure of motion picture entertainment to every possible phase of Army life, for they believe that the beneficial effects of good, wholesome amusement of this type in keeping troops happily occupied, is most important to the maintenance of a high morale.

The Army Motion Picture Service uses virtually every production of the motion picture industry, rotating the shows through most of the theaters in the Army. The Service operates on the split week policy which gives three outstanding features each week plus one double feature bill.

Another section of the Morale Division handles recreation and welfare. Its functions include the direction, control and coordination of all facilities and activities relating to recreation and welfare in accordance with War Department policies, regulations and instructions; the cancellation of all administrative and operating policies; development of plans for expansion.

(Please turn to Page 7)



Recent visitors at Langley Field, Va., enroute to Washington, D. C., after a long trip from coast to coast and return inspecting aircraft installations and factories were, left to right—William S. Knudsen, of the National Defense Advisory Commission, Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, and Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Martin, temporarily in command of the GHQ Air Force during General Emmons' absence in England. In rear are Col. Walter Bender, Langley Field executive officer, and Maj. D. H. Dunton, visiting from the Department of Puerto Rico.

Air Corps Reorganization

A reorganization of the Air Corps which proposes to set up four "Air Districts" in the continental United States, an "Air Force" in the Hawaiian Department and another in the Panama Canal Department is nearing final approval in the War Department.

Under the present organization there are three wings in the United States and one each in Panama and Hawaii. Under the proposed set-up there would be ten wings (six pursuit, three bombardment, and one light bombardment) in the United States, one pursuit wing each in the Panama Canal and Hawaiian Departments, and a composite wing in the Puerto Rican Department.

It is understood that under the proposed organization more than 25 general officers would be required. These, it is understood, will be made under the authority of the temporary promotion law.

The Northeast Air District would have temporary headquarters at Mitchel Field, N. Y.; the Southeast Air District would be permanently at MacDill Field, Fla.; the Southwest Air District temporarily at Hamilton Field, Calif.; and the Northwest Air District temporarily at McChord Field, Wash.

Initial stations of the bombardment wings would be: 4th, at Mitchel Field, N. Y.; 5th at McChord Field, Wash.; 15th at March Field, Calif.; and 16th (light B) at Selfridge Field, Mich., while the Pursuit wings would be as follows: 6th, Selfridge Field, Mich.; 7th, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; 8th, MacDill Field, Fla.; 9th March Field, Calif.; 10th, Hamilton Field, Calif.; 11th, McChord Field, Wash.; 12th, Panama Canal Dept.; and 14th, Hawaii.

It is understood that plans for the organization of Air "Divisions" were considered but that it was dropped in favor of the districting arrangement.

Selection Board Dates

The Navy Department announced yesterday that the board for the selection of rear admirals and captains of the line will be convened on 15 Nov. 1940, while the board for the selection of commanders will meet 4 Dec. 1940.

Destroyers for Bases

As the Navy is hastening to carry out its part of the agreement by preparing 50 destroyers for delivery to British seamen at Canadian ports, a board of inspection composed of officers of the Army and Navy is today making a detailed survey of potential air and sea base sites in Bermuda.

President Roosevelt's message announcing the agreement he had consummated with the British for the leasing of defense base sites in the Atlantic in exchange for 50 overage destroyers, had barely reached Congress on Tuesday when a board, headed by Rear Adm. John W. Greenslade, USN, was appointed to examine and select the exact sites.

The board arrived in Hamilton, Bermuda, 5 Sept., aboard the USS St. Louis and immediately went to work, some inspecting on the ground and others flying over the territory in two planes from the Cruiser. They expect to stay there three days before returning to Washington to report their findings.

Members of the Board are: Admiral Greenslade, chairman; Capt. R. S. Crenshaw, USN, director of War Plans; Capt. Duette W. Rose (SC), USN; Comdr. Calvin T. Durgin, USN, Bureau of Aeronautics; Comdr. Kendall B. Bragg (CEC), USN; Comdr. Harold Blesemier, USN, of the Judge Advocate General's office; Lt. Col. Omas T. Pfeiffer, USMC; Brig. Gen. J. L. Devers, AC, USA, Col. A. J. Maloney, USA, and Maj. Townsend Griffiths, AC, USA.

However it is understood that Naval surface and aircraft will be stationed at

(Continued on Next Page)

Inducted Guard Units Get Regulars' Benefits

As President Roosevelt late last week invoked authority granted him by Congress on 27 Aug., and summoned a fourth of the National Guard to active duty for "twelve consecutive months, unless sooner relieved," the War Department, now that all uncertainties about the order to service have been dispelled, issued rulings governing induction, pay, quartering and building up of the militia.

The President, in an executive order, published elsewhere in this paper, ordered out four Infantry divisions, less their tank companies, seven Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiments, three Coast Artillery 155-mm gun regiments, eight Coast Artillery harbor defense regiments and four observation squadrons which will function with the divisions. Total of men involved is approximately 60,500. General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, stated this week that each company of 75 men, more or less, might lose about 15 men from all causes—failure to pass physical examinations, resignations and the like—but would be recruited back to a strength of 75 to 90 men. Recruitment of the units to full peace strength would give them a total strength of 76,689 men.

Mobilization will be effective 16 Sept. Units will assemble at home stations for preliminary physical examinations and induction into federal service, then will proceed to their training areas about ten days later.

Training Areas

The units of the National Guard to be inducted into the Federal service on Monday, 16 Sept., will be sent initially for training to locations as follows:

44th Division, N. Y., N. J., to Ft. Dix, N. J.
30th Division, N. C., Tenn., S. C., Ga., to Camp Jackson, S. C.
45th Division, Okla., Ariz., N. M., Colo., to Ft. Sill, Okla.
41st Division, Wash., Idaho, Oreg., Mont., Wyo., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
197th CA (AA), N. H., to Camp Hulen, Tex.
198th CA (AA), Del., to Camp Upton, N. Y. (Temporary location until AA Firing Center near Savannah, Ga., becomes available.)
202d CA (AA), Ill., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.
203d CA (AA), Mo., to Camp Hulen, Tex.
211th CA (AA), Mass., to Camp Hulen, Tex.
213th CA (AA), Pa., to Virginia State Camp, Virginia Beach, Va. (Temporary location until AA Firing Center near Savannah, Ga., becomes available.)
251st CA (AA), Calif., to Ventura, Calif. (Temporary location until camp site near March Field, Calif., becomes available.)
244th CA (155 mm. Gun), N. Y., to Virginia State Camp, Virginia Beach, Va.
250th CA (155 mm. Gun), Calif., to Camp McQuaide, Calif.
252d CA (155 mm. Gun), N. C., to H. D., Charleston, S. C. (One battalion will be sent temporarily to Ft. Screven, Ga.)
240th CA (Harbor Defenses) (Type A), Me., to Harbor Defenses, Portland, Me.
241st CA (H. D.) (Type C), Mass., to Harbor Defenses, Boston.
242d CA (H. D.) (Type A), Conn., to Harbor Defenses, Long Island Sound.
243d CA (H. D.) (Type A), R. I., to Harbor Defenses, Narragansett Bay.
245th CA (H. D.) (Type C), N. Y., to Harbor Defenses, Sandy Hook.
246th CA (H. D.) (Type B), Va., to Harbor Defenses, Chesapeake Bay.
248th CA (H. D.) (Type B), Wash., to Harbor Defenses, Puget Sound.

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Editors Generally Approve Willkie Proposal of Cabinet Officer for Air

Almost unanimous was the approval of the nation's editors to the suggestion of Republican nominee Wendell Willkie that all air activities be coordinated under a single member of the President's cabinet. Indeed, says the Akron, Ohio, *Beacon Journal* (1R), "The elevation of aviation to its proper place in the defense scheme should not be contingent on Willkie's election and it should not be delayed until November." "Certainly there is vast room for improvement," comments the Syracuse, N. Y., *Herald-Journal* (1). "Wendell Willkie's proposal of a new cabinet post to deal exclusively with the nation's air defense reflects the growing realization that invincible aerial power is an absolute requisite for success in war."

C. B. Allen, aviation writer for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, told his readers that President Roosevelt was ready to make the appointments when Mr. Willkie came out with his statement. "The story goes," Mr. Allen stated, "that Mr. Roosevelt had been planning to do precisely what his opponent demanded and was all set to announce the appointments when Mr. Willkie spiked his guns by beating him to the headlines. Now Mr. Roosevelt and his political advisers are reported to be in a terrific quandary whether to go through with the move, enduring the anti-climax if not the actual credit to Mr. Willkie with which it is bound to be received by the public, or to let aviation drift on without special representation in the nation's defense councils as it has done since Mr. Roosevelt assumed office in 1933."

"Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's suggestion," states the Watertown, N. Y., *Times* (1R), "is an excellent one and we hope if Mr. Willkie is elected he will carry it out without delay. In most other nations, all aviation is consolidated under one administrator and the position of air minister has become one of the most important in the cabinets of the various belligerent nations."

The independent papers also took up the cry. "The suggestion," declares the Detroit, Mich., *Free Press*, "is heartening evidence that the Republican presidential nominee realizes that future military strength will be in the air." Says the Decatur, Ill., *Herald and Review*, "A single department, consolidating all air activity and pooling all that is known about it, might be a most desirable step toward efficiency and economy." "Admirals," points out the Washington, D. C., *News*, "have been trained to think first of battleships. Generals have been trained to think first of land

armies. Both are necessary. But this country also needs men who will think first of planes and pilots, and whose authority in their field will equal that of the admirals and the generals in theirs." The New York *World Telegram* in a similar editorial says, "Until there is such an arrangement American air power will continue to be the stepchild of the older services."

But two independent papers, the Washington, D. C., *Star* and the Manchester, N. H., *Union* dissent. "The proposal," says the *Star*, "indicates that the Republican presidential candidate does not lack courage . . . but . . . the matter is one of such basic importance that it should not be decided without the most careful consideration of the many and complex factors involved. It certainly should not become a partisan issue or the plaything of politicians, but Mr. Willkie is not properly subject to criticism for bringing this vital issue to public attention in these critical times." "The air force," says the *Union*, "is an adjunct of the Army and Navy. It operates as an auxiliary of these two defense agencies. Its efficiency depends to a large extent on the degree to which its operations are coordinated with those of the Army and Navy."

"Good," says the Jersey City, N. J., *Journal* (1R), of Mr. Willkie's proposal. "Modernization of the top-side of our defense organization would end the 'boudiering.'" Declares the Portland, Me., *Press-Herald* (1R), "Such a system seems to work abroad. The German air force is an individual unit . . . the Royal Air Force of Britain is what we have been reading about in the repelling of German blitzkrieg." "Would an apparent lag in the production of planes be alarming the people now," asks the Boston, Mass., *Herald* (1R), "if one high official, with the sole duty of obtaining an adequate force of bombing, fighting and training planes, had been endowed with authority equal to that of the Secretaries of War and the Navy? That is doubtful. He would have publicized the situation." The Scranton, Pa., *Tribune* (1R), comments, "Willkie advanced a proposal which merits deep thought and consideration and which has every indication of being an advisable one." "The United States," states the Dayton, Ohio, *Journal* (1R), "rearming against the threat of Nazi aggression, seems to be ignoring the most important lessons German victories have taught. Planes and pilots we are to have by the thousands; but apparently no steps are to be taken to bring the air forces under a unified command and increase their effectiveness. Division of authority continues to exist . . . where unity is most needed."

Destroyers for Bases

(Continued from First Page)

the bases as well as Army Air Corps planes and that there will be Marine Corps garrisons for the Navy establishments and Army garrisons to defend the air and sea bases.

Concerning Army participation in the base program, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said at his press conference on Thursday that studies will be made as to the Army's needs for garrisoning the bases following the report of the Army members of the board now inspecting the sites.

He stated that the Army very definitely will participate in the program of fitting the new sites as outposts of American defense. Immediate needs, he declared, will be met out of forces now available. However, he stated that as the full extent of these new requirements for Army participation is determined the program for personnel and materiel expansion will be correspondingly increased.

Asked concerning the possible use of National Guard troops in filling out the proposed garrisons in bases on British soil the General replied that their use would be permissible, for the law gives authority for their use in the Western hemisphere.

On instructions from the White House the Navy is keeping confidential the names of the destroyers to be turned over to the British. The destroyers will be selected from among the so-called 1,200 ton group most of which were laid down during the world war. They are included in the group beginning with the USS Wickes (DD75) and running down to the USS Pruitt (DD347). Of the group some have been disposed of, some have been converted into other types such as mine layers, mine sweepers, transports, etc., and others have been reconditioned for use on the neutrality patrol. It is from this latter group that the vessels for delivery to the British will be selected.

While none of the vessels are equipped with airplanes, it is understood that the understanding is that they will be turned over to the British ready for war service. They will thus have aboard complete stocks of ammunition and fuel and will retain all their fire control equipment and some of them will have underwater sound detectors.

The times of their departures and their destinations in Canada are not being announced, but it is understood that they will be sent from Atlantic ports to Canadian ports with only skeleton crews aboard and with their names and numbers painted out. In Canada there will be British crews awaiting them. It will

probably take about a week for the American officers and men to explain the details of their operation and maintenance to the British sailors, after which, it is likely, the American crews will return to the States by rail.

Because the silhouettes of the destroyers being turned over to the British are identical with those of the vessels we will retain in our own Navy it will be virtually impossible for an enemy to differentiate between them at a distance. Therefore, unless the British immediately take them to their own waters, German submarines operating in the Atlantic will have to exercise great care in identifying destroyers they might attempt to attack.

Questions arise as to what arrangements will be made to fill the gaps in our operating units, particularly in the neutrality patrol, created by the loss of the 50 destroyers.

In its announcement, the Navy Department stated:

"The destroyers prepared for release will be in an operating condition. They are to be sent to Canadian ports with their present crews, where they will be manned by trained British crews."

"The Chief of Naval Operations has certified that the proposed exchange of 50 overage destroyers for suitable naval and air bases in the Atlantic will strengthen rather than impair the total defense of the United States, and that on the above basis the 50 overage destroyers of the so-called 1200-ton type are not essential to the defense of the United States."

This reference to certification by the Chief of Operations arises from the provisions of the recently enacted "expediting" bill which provided that no vessels of naval material could be sold or disposed of unless the Chief of Operations "shall first certify that such material is not essential to the defense of the United States." In his opinion to the President, Attorney General Jackson stated:

"In view of this legislative history it is clear that the Congress did not intend to prevent the certification for transfer, exchange, sale or disposition of property merely because it is still used or usable or of possible value for future use. The statute does not contemplate mere transactions in scrap, yet exchange or sale except as scrap would hardly be possible if confined to material whose usefulness is entirely gone. It need only be certified as not essential, and 'essential,' usually the equivalent of vital or indispensable, falls far short of 'used' or 'usable.' . . ."

"In view of the character of the transactions contemplated, as well as the legislative history, the conclusion is inescapable that the Congress has not sought by section 14(a) to impose an arbitrary limitation upon the judgment of the highest staff officers as to whether a transfer, exchange or other disposition of specific items would impair our essential de-

fenses. Specific items must be weighed in relation to our total defense position before and after an exchange or disposition. Any other construction would be a virtual prohibition of any sale, exchange or disposition of material or supplies so long as they were capable of use, however ineffective, and such prohibition obviously was not, and was not intended to be, written into the law."

"It is my opinion that in proceeding under section 14(a) appropriate staff officers may and should consider remaining useful life, strategic importance, obsolescence, and all other factors affecting defense value, not only with respect to what the Government of the United States gives up in any exchange or transfer, but also with respect to what the Government receives. In this situation good business sense is good legal sense."

"I therefore advise that the appropriate staff officers may, and should, certify under section 14(a) that ships and material involved in a sale or exchange are not essential to the defense of the United States if in their judgment the consummation of the transaction does not impair or weaken the total defense of the United States, and certainly so where the consummation of the arrangement will strengthen the total defensive position of the nation."

Official Texts of Base-Destroyer Exchange Agreements

President's Letter

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on 2 September 1940, under which this Government has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana; also a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated 27 August 1940, regarding my authority to consummate this arrangement.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received. The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for fifty of our over-age destroyers.

This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger.

Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental.

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. Their need has long been recognized by our country, and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of charting and organizing our own naval and military defense. They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the

Northern portion of South America, The Antilles, Canada, Mexico, and our own Eastern and Gulf Seaboard. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 3, 1940.

British Ambassador's Note

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
September 2, 1940.

Sir,
I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that in view of the friendly and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to cooperate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defence of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's Government will secure the grant to the Government of the United States, freely and without consideration, of the lease for immediate establishment and the use of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland, and on the east coast and on the Great Bay of Bermuda.

Furthermore, in view of the above and in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and in British Guiana, and without endeavoring to place a monetary or commercial value upon the many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's Government will make available to the United States for immediate establishment and use naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad in the Gulf of Paria, in the island of Antigua and in British Guiana within fifty miles of Georgetown, in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States Government will transfer to His Majesty's Government.

All the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of ninety-nine years, free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of the establishment of the bases and facilities in question.

His Majesty's Government, in the leases to be agreed upon, will grant to the United States for the period of the leases all the rights, power, and authority within the bases leased, and within the limits of the territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to or in the vicinity of such bases, necessary to provide access to and defence of such bases, and appropriate provisions for their control.

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned rights of the United States authorities and (Please turn to Page 22)

Army Officer Requirements

The proposed Army of 1,200,000, which is planned to attain on a training status with Regular and National Guard organizations filled out with selective service trainees, will require an officer complement of about 90,000 commissioned officers, General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, said this week.

Regular Army

To provide this large total of officers, General Marshall said, there will be no increases in the number of regular army officers beyond the program laid down a few years ago.

National Guard

Included in the total will be the more than 15,000 National Guard officers being inducted under the program, together with officers of the inactive National Guard who will be put on an active status.

The General was asked if ages would have any bearing on whether National Guard officers would be called. He replied that age will have nothing to do with National Guard officers being called.

Reserves

As the Reserve officers, the General said that the exact total to be placed on extended active duty is still in doubt. There are now about 13,000 reserve officers on active duty with the Regular establishment. Some 3,500 more will be placed on active duty with the Air Corps. By the Spring of 1941, he said, there will be a total, including those now on duty and the Air Corps reservists to be added, of between 40,000 and 45,000 Reserve officers on extended active duty.

The General estimated that about 60 percent of the present officer strength of units of the Regular Army are Reserve officers. Practically all companies are officered by reservists, he said.

Retired Officers

As to retired officers to be placed on active duty, the General said it is not now possible to estimate the number that will be needed. The present policy, he stated, is to call only those retired officers who are wanted for specific purposes. Most of these, he said, will be specialists required because of their past experience and training along technical lines. He mentioned the fact that some specialists have been asked for by the Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance Department and that as they are requested orders are issued.

Temporary Advancements

Asked concerning the uses to which the newly granted authority to make temporary promotions would be put, the Chief of Staff declared that it would be employed principally to provide officers with ranks commensurate with their assignments. For example, he pointed out, there are now many brigadier generals commanding triangular divisions; these, he said, would be given temporary rank as major generals. Also in the triangular divisions, the Infantry and Artillery section commanders are now mostly colonels. They should be brigadier generals and will be given that rank under the temporary rank bill. Likewise, in the Armored Divisions, he said, there are colonels commanding three regiments, when the job really calls for brigadier generals.

Organizational Increases

General Marshall said that the old term "peace strength" in designating the strength of organizations really was a misnomer and should have been "appropriation strength" for it really was regulated by the number of men available under appropriations and was not regulated by any sound table of organizations.

As a matter of fact, he recalled that at one time companies were down to a strength of about 52 men, which meant that by the time men on the sick list, men on furlough, men on duty in the kitchen and other overhead were deducted there was really no operating unit. The term "peace strength," accordingly has been dropped, he said.

At the present time, the Chief of Staff stated, the Regular Infantry companies have a strength of about 110 men each. When these are filled out with selective service trainees they will have a total strength of 195 men each. However, of the regular 110 man strength 50 or more are recent volunteers, so that of the projected strength of 195 about 110 to 120 will be new men requiring seasoning and training.

National Guard companies are now about 75 men each, but General Marshall estimated that losses by discharge, physical examinations, etc., will bring this down to about 60 men each, but that new recruits enlisted before the selective service trainees come into the service will bring the strength up again to between 75 and 90 men to each company. These companies then will be boosted to 195 men each by the use of the selective service trainees.

WO and Enlisted Men Reservists

A tabulation showing the numbers of Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Reserve Corps was released by the War Department this week. As reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, the War Department has approved a policy permitting the assignment to active duty in their commissioned status of Regular Army enlisted men and warrant officers who hold commissions in the Reserve Corps. They will be selected for active duty on the same basis as officers from civilian life, it was stated at the Department.

Warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Reserve Corps at this time total 3,229 distributed as follows:

Branch	Lt. Cols	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
AG	0	54	106	113	103	382
Air	0	4	12	20	52	88
Cav.	1	5	25	58	92	181
CWS	0	1	14	7	11	33
CAC	0	4	14	35	82	137
Engr.	0	1	8	11	25	45
FA	1	4	25	68	150	254
Fin.	2	12	27	26	35	102
Inf.	1	26	147	139	753	1066
Dent.	0	0	0	1	0	1
MAC	0	0	58	136	159	353
Sanit.	1	1	1	6	0	9
MI	0	0	3	1	8	12
MP	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ord.	0	7	14	19	35	75
QM	5	27	76	137	201	446
Sig.	1	5	18	14	22	60
Spec.	0	0	1	1	0	2
TOTAL	18	151	551	775	1734	3229

Industry and Defense

Sidney Hillman, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission in charge of the Labor Division, has announced the following appointments to his staff:

Mr. Channing R. Dooley, Manager of Industrial Relations, Socony Vacuum Oil Company, New York City, as director in charge of the program of training workers within industry;

Mr. J. W. Dietz, Personnel Relations Manager, Western Electric Company, New York City, as assistant to Mr. Dooley in the development of this program.

Bonneville power from the Columbia River began flowing into national defense production as the generators of the big hydroelectric project near Portland, Ore., were hooked up on 1 Sept. with the first aluminum plant ever to operate west of the Mississippi.

Bonneville Administrator Paul J. Raver reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes that delivery of power had begun to the new Aluminum Company of America plant at Vancouver, Wash., as officials of that company commenced operations preliminary to the

production of aluminum of the West Coast for national defense and peace-time purposes.

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in charge of the Industrial Materials Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, announced this week the results of a study of wood pulp supplies in the United States, showing that the supply of pulp in this country in 1941 will be sufficient to meet the requirements of domestic consumption and probable exports. As a result, no Government-sponsored program for building new plants or curtailing use seems necessary or desirable at the present. The report was prepared because of concern over a possible wood pulp shortage due to cutting off of the Scandinavian supply.

Creation of the SAE Aeronautical Standards Board for National Defense and the appointment of Theodore P. Wright, international authority on aircraft design and construction, as its chairman, has been announced by John A. C. Warner, general manager of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

The new board will undertake a co-operative program of development and coordination of aircraft standardization in connection with national defense.

Mr. Wright, who is vice president in charge of engineering for the Curtiss-Wright Corp., is on leave of absence from his company to serve as executive officer of the Airplane and Engine Division, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Uniform Allowance for Reserves

Most of the legal points involved having been clarified, the War Department this week issued instructions concerning the conditions under which the newly authorized uniform allowance for Reserve Officers may be paid.

The only point still in doubt is whether or not a period of active duty of three months or less, prior to 14 May 1940, the date of the passage of the act, during which the uniform was not required to be worn, should be excluded from the computation of the three periods for which payment is provided. When this case arises in connection with a specific payment it will be presented to the Comptroller General, through the Chief of Finance, for an advance decision.

The text of the Department's instructions follow:

"Pending the publication of changes in AR 35-3420, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"1. Statutory provisions.—That officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army shall be entitled to an allowance for uniforms and equipment of \$50 per annum upon completion, in separate fiscal years, of each of their first three periods of active-duty training of three months or less, following their original appointment, during which periods the uniform is required to be worn. Act May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212).

"2. Decision of the Comptroller General of the United States.—The act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212), authorizes payment of an allowance for uniforms and equipment to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army only for periods of active-duty training of three months or less completed after the effective date of said act, and any such periods of training prior to that date must be deducted from the total of three periods for which the said statute allows payment, except that, if two of such prior periods have been in one fiscal year, only one is required to be so deducted.

"Payments to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the allowance for uniforms and equipment provided by the act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212), are to be made upon completion of each of the required periods of active-duty training, and after payment of not to exceed \$50 in each of three separate fiscal years no further payments will accrue, but if an officer completes two of the prescribed periods of training in one fiscal year and is paid, as required by the act, the allowance for only one, the other may be excluded in counting the maximum of three periods for which payments are allowed under the act.

"Payment to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of an allowance for uniforms and equipment for active-duty training under the act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212), is not authorized for any period which is terminated, because of the officer's physical unfitness or for other cause, before the end of the period for which he was ordered to duty.

"Where a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army is ordered to active duty for a period in excess of three months he is not entitled to payment of the allowance for uniforms and equipment provided for each of his first three periods of active duty of three months or less under the terms of the act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212), even though the period for which training is actually given is reduced to three months or less because of necessary time involved in travel.

"Under the act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212), providing for payment to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of an allowance for uniforms and equipment upon completion in separate fiscal years of each of their first three periods of active-duty training of three months or less, the wearing of the uniform must be required—not merely made optional. See MS. Comp. Gen., B-11363, July 20, 1940.

"3. Payment.—The claim of a Reserve officer for the uniform and equipment allowance will be stated on War Department Form No. 336 (Pay and allowance account), supported by a copy of the active-duty orders and a certificate of the commanding officer showing the duration of the period of active duty covered by the claim, that such period was not terminated before the end of the period for which ordered to duty, and that the wearing of the uniform was required during such period. If the requirements of the act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 212), appear to have been met, the disbursing officer will forward the claim to the commanding general of the corps area to which the Reserve officer is assigned for verification of the facts as to prior periods of service; to wit: the duration of prior periods of active duty, and whether or not such prior periods were terminated before the end of the periods for which ordered to active duty. Upon receipt of this information, disbursing officers will make payment of such claims, if authorized under said act, and will report, by letter, to the corps area commander concerned each individual payment for the uniform and equipment allowance, showing voucher number, account, and name of disbursing officer making payment. Corps area commanders will enter on the statements of service of Reserve officers proper references to such payments in order that a record thereof may be available in connection with future similar claims.

"4. Exception.—Payments involving the question as to whether a period of active duty of three months or less, prior to the passage of the Act, during which the uniform was not required to be worn, should be excluded from the computation of the three periods for which payment is provided, should not be made by disbursing officers until a decision is rendered thereon by the Comptroller General, but any such case arising should be processed by the disbursing officer, through the Chief of Finance, for an advance decision."

Army Tanks to Canada

The War Department is giving favorable consideration to a proposal to turn over to the Canadians for training purposes a large number of obsolete world war tanks, General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, said this week.

These tanks, General Marshall explained, are light and medium types which Congress some years ago specifically forbade the Army to use, putting a provision in the appropriation bill denying the use of any funds for their maintenance or operation. They are capable of going only 2½ to 3 miles per hour, he said. However, he declared, if the Canadians feel that they are of any value for training purposes he does not see why they should not have them.

General Marshall was asked at his press conference whether he thought the Canadian Army and Canadian Air Force would be of any material aid in defending the continent. The Chief of Staff replied that he thought they would help considerably.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Maj. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, USA, who was promoted to that rank on 1 Sept.

Midn. Comdr. L. E. Larson, Jr., who will be regimental commander, United States Naval Academy, from 13 Sept. 1940 to 7 Feb. 1941.

Lt. Col. Howard N. Stent, USMC, who becomes Inspector-Instructor of the 20th Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve, Portland, Ore.

Did You Read

the following important service stories last week:

Enlisted men with Army Reserve commissions to get active duty?
Problems of National Guard's active status?

Army officers promoted?
Air training center graduates must take active duty tours?
Coast Guard Academy sports program?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



West Point Activities

The Corps of Cadets resumed Academics on Tuesday morning, 3 Sept.

The annual Superintendent's reception for the new officers detailed for duty at the Military Academy will be held at Culum Hall this evening.

A series of four additional Saturday recruiting broadcasts, originating at West Point and featuring the United States Military Academy Band, have been planned, and will begin today with a broadcast from 1:30 to 2 P. M., daylight saving time, over a national hook-up.

The annual golf match between West Point members of the Powelton Club in Newburgh, N. Y., and the local members will be held at the Powelton Club on Sunday afternoon, 8 Sept. About 25 officers from West Point have made arrangements to compete in the match.

The United States Military Academy Band, conducted by Capt. Francis E. Resta, held its final concert of the summer series on the Plain on Friday evening, 30 Aug.

The Sunday services at the Cadet Chapel will be resumed tomorrow morning, and will be conducted by the Rev. H. Fairfield Butt, 3rd, Chaplain of the Military Academy. The last of the summer Field Services at Battle Monument was held last Sunday.

New R.O.T.C. Building

A new ROTC building is being constructed at the University of Cincinnati to house several anti-aircraft guns being shipped there for training purposes. The University has 500 students enrolled in this department.

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The building, being constructed by the Work Projects Administration, will be 100 feet long and 38 feet wide with a concrete ramp 100 feet by 25 feet in front to provide a base for the guns and instruments when set up for action. When the equipment is in place on the ramp, there will still be ample room for a large class.

25th Bomb. Gr. to Puerto Rico

The Commanding General, GHQ Air Force, Langley Field, Va., has been authorized to issue the necessary orders to transfer the 25th Bombardment Group (H) (less air echelon), consisting of approximately 63 officers and 815 enlisted men, from Langley Field, Va., to the Puerto Rican Department for permanent station. The unit will be sent in time to sail from the Port of Embarkation, Ft. Monroe, Va., about 25 Oct. 1940.

Separate orders will be issued to move the air echelon upon request of the Chief of the Air Corps.

Movement to the Port of Embarkation will be made by motor and marching. Dependents will not accompany personnel. In addition to individual and organizational equipment and impedimenta, trunk lockers, mosquito bars, T-Arms, head nets, bed, mattresses with covers, pillows and pillow cases, sheets, and the necessary messing equipment will be taken. Post, camp, and station equipment, except motor transportation, surplus to the needs of Langley Field and required for initial operations in Puerto Rico will be taken as determined by the Commanding General, Third Corps Area.

Army regulations requiring discharge of enlisted men having less than two years to serve in current enlistment have been waived in case of this movement. Sergeants affected by this movement will be returned to the United States in grade upon completion of tour of foreign service. Enlisted men below grade 4 with less than six months to serve in current enlistment will be discharged for the convenience of the Government for the purpose of reenlistment and movement to foreign service.

Rifle Instructor Training

Approximately 3,000 first-line instructors in rifle marksmanship will be graduated in this year's classes at the National Matches Small Arms Firing School, being held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in connection with the world's greatest arms tournament.

The Army is cooperating in the tournament by providing an entire regiment (this year Col. E. F. Reinhardt's 20th U. S. Infantry—"Sykes' Regulars") to prepare and maintain the ranges, furnish official administrators, supervisors, scorers, and statisticians, and promote the success of the tournament in any other ways possible.

This year Lt. Col. Joseph L. Tupper, Inf., USA, stationed at Welch, W. Va., heads the staff of some twenty-five officers and enlisted men of the Army who are expert firing instructors, and who will teach the art of training a marks-

man to the entire contingent of Camp Perry's 1940 competitors—both civilian and military. The course opened Sunday, 1 Sept., and continues through today, 7 Sept. With an eye to the future, the faculty sets aside a special division for Juniors—8 to 18 years of age, both sexes.

An interesting feature of this year's program will be lectures, demonstrations, and student firing on the M-1 rifle—the semi-automatic weapon which has given the Army the greatest fire-power per man of any military machine.

Mitchell's Conception Surpassed

"The stigmatized, fanciful conceptions of the Mitchells of a decade ago are surpassed by the realities of today," Col. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., AC, USA, new commander of the Air Corps Training Center, Kelly Field, Tex., declared 30 Aug. at graduation exercises for the 206 members of class 40-E.

"To you," Colonel Harmon said, "I need not stress the importance of air power. The stigmatized, fanciful conceptions of the Mitchells of a decade ago are surpassed by the realities of today. In your hands largely lies the future responsibility for the defense of two continents and two oceans. As individuals your job is to see that you so equip and maintain yourselves that you may meet your responsibilities with the efficiency justified by your potential mentality and physique.

"You have a duty to perform. You must meet this duty every minute of every hour of every day. While we must all have our moments for relaxation and play, we will appreciate that as Officers of the Air Corps we must be ever ready to perform arduous and strenuous duty on short call. This duty demands steady nerves, clear eyes and sharp mentality.

"You have honor to uphold. This is basically your individual honor. As Officers of the Army, so long as your honor remains unsullied in your own eyes, there need be no concern as to its status with the nation. You must be alert to insure that the honor of your Corps, of the Army and the nation is not undermined by the deliberate or irresponsible action of individuals with whom you may come in contact.

"You have a country to defend. We are all fortunate in this respect and that it is such a glorious one. Many previously independent peoples have lost their countries, not always through lack of loyalty, courage and devotion, but largely through mental inertia and the resultant failure to develop and instrument a logical and efficient concept for national preservation.

"We all know that you and many thousands like you will willingly sacrifice your lives for this nation of ours should occasion demand, but your sense of duty demands more than that—it demands that you work for it and think for it.

"National defense is a much more far-reaching term now than it was a few years ago. A small navy, a few sea coast defenses and diminutive standing Army could insure our safety. Now we must spread our defenses over two continents and far flung adjacent territory and waters. It is air power that creates a threat of such dispersion magnitude and it is by air power principally and primarily that we can counter it."

Honor Sgt. Costello

At the exercises, Maj. Harvey W. Prosser, AC, took occasion to pay tribute to Master Sergeant Joseph Costello, 12th Air Base Squadron, who retired 31 Aug. Major Prosser said, "It seems to me that this is an appropriate occasion for us to pay tribute to that splendid group of men who have been charged for years with

the responsibility of taking care of our mechanical equipment. Sergeant Costello is a representative of this group. Now, after many long and faithful years of service, efficiency and loyalty, he passes to the retired list. We all regret to see him go. We will miss him, personally, and for his efficiency on the line. However, we realize that he has done his bit. We congratulate him upon his fine record and wish him joy and happiness in his retirement."

USMA Football

West Point, N. Y.—Faced by one of the most difficult schedules ever arranged for a Cadet eleven, the 1940 edition of the Army football squad took the field for practice on 28 Aug. with sixty-six huskies answering Coach Bill Wood's call. Heavy rain caused the initial workout to be held indoors in the field house. Calisthenics and simple ball handling was the order of the day.

With all but three regulars from the 1939 team missing, Coach Wood will build his new team about Bill Gillis, captain and star center, Ray Murphy, a guard, and veteran Bob Evans in the backfield. John Hatch, re-admitted to the Military Academy after academic difficulties, may also be available. Sorely missed will be Harry Stella, '39 captain and All-America tackle; rangy Fred Yeager, end; Jim Rooney, stalwart guard; and Art Frontezak, the old reliable plunging back.

To fill the holes caused by graduation, Wood will have to draw heavily upon last year's yearling reserves and plebes. Gillis will be backed up at center by Larry Greene. In the running guard position on the left side of the line either Alex Muzyk or Joe Weidner will start. Jim Wood will be in reserve. Murphy at right guard, with Joe Hennessee filling in, will get the call over two yearlings, John Buckner and McGlachlin Hatch, brother of John Hatch. Ted Michel will have an edge on Tom Rienzi and Paul O'Brien at left tackle, while at right tackle Jack Harris will be pushed by Jim McKinney and Tom Mesereau. Stan Hutson will get the call at left end, with Joe Grygiel in reserve. Carl Helmstetter may also be on call. Right end will probably go to Ken Hanst, with Gene Smith, Frank Scofield, and Tom Farrell making a strong bid for the job.

In the No. 2 slot in the backfield, Evans will have Clyde Thompson, John Roberts and Herschell Jarrell to back him up. Frank Waddell, who saw service last year as No. 3 back, will have to beat out Ernie White, Elkin Franklin and Ted Lutzykowski. John Hatch, if he plays, will carry the burden at No. 4 position, or tailback, and will be ably supported by Ed Brown, Jere Maupin, and Henry Mazur. At No. 1, or wingback, it will be a fight between Dick Hennessy, and three yearlings, John Power, Don Thompson, and Kearie Berry.

Schedule:

5 Oct.—Williams at West Point.
12 Oct.—Cornell at West Point.
19 Oct.—Harvard at Cambridge.
26 Oct.—Lafayette at West Point.
2 Nov.—Notre Dame at New York City.
9 Nov.—Brown at West Point.
16 Nov.—U. of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
23 Nov.—Princeton at Princeton.
30 Nov.—Navy at Philadelphia.

Service Connected Injuries

Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, this week introduced a bill S. 4326 which provides for continuing in the service of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States beyond the term of their enlistment, those suffering from service-connected disease or injury, and in need of medical care or hospitalization until recovery through such medical care and hospitalization.

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LEAN, WIRY, 135 pounds of nerve and driving skill. Hunched in that tiny pit—one hand on the wheel, the other on the throttle—he roars across the surface in a frothing skid against time. Half in, half out of the water, Clinton Ferguson never lets up. Turns? He takes them wide open... throws himself around... with a daring equaled only by the extra skill of his steering hand. Boats, drivers—cigarettes—it's the *extras* that set them apart... like the extra mildness of Camels.

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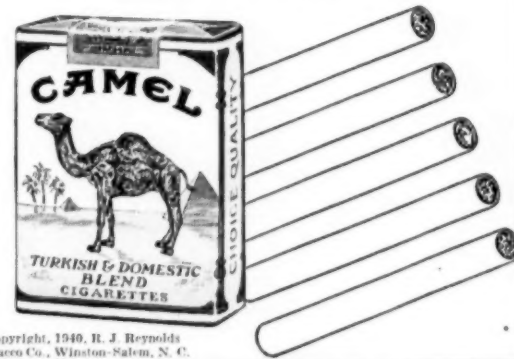


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Camels, with their costlier tobaccos, give you extras that you won't find in any other cigarette—even a slower way of burning that means extra smoking per pack (see panel at right).

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WITH SLOWER-BURNING
CAMELS

THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS

THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy to Train Radiomen

The Navy Department this week approved the establishment of seven schools for the training of 4,000 young men for the ratings of radiomen and signalmen in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Schools will be located as follows:

6th District—Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

9th District—Naval Reserve Armory, Chicago, Ill.

9th District—Naval Reserve Armory, Indianapolis, Ind.

12th District—The Receiving Ship at San Francisco (USS Boston).

13th District—Naval Radio Station, Puget Sound, Washington.

Final arrangements for establishment of schools in the Third and Eleventh Naval Districts have not yet been concluded.

Acceptable candidates will be enlisted in Class V-3 of the Naval Reserve. They will be ordered to active duty and transferred by commercial transportation, including necessary expenses enroute, to the designated school. The training will be performed in active duty status, with pay, in the rating of apprentice seaman, seaman 2nd class, or seaman 1st class, depending on initial qualifications. After enlistment and reporting at school, the students will be subsisted at the expense of the Navy, and be furnished, at no expense to them, their initial outfit of uniforms, clothing, and such equipment as may be necessary.

At the training schools, they will receive a four months' course of instruction, designed to qualify them for the rating of radioman 3rd class, or signalman 3rd class, in the Naval Reserve.

At the expiration of this period, those men who qualify by examination will be advanced to the rating of radioman 3rd class, or signalman 3rd class. They will then be afforded an opportunity to serve for an additional period of not less than three months on active duty at sea, or in some cases, at Naval Shore Radio Stations. During this time they will receive pay for their rating. Men who do not qualify for Radioman 3rd class, or Signalman 3rd class, but who are recommended for further training, may be transferred to sea for a period of not less than three months, during which time they will be afforded another opportunity to qualify for these ratings under actual service conditions.

Applicants for enlistment in class V-3 must qualify under the following requirements:

(a) Be male citizens between the ages of 17 and 35 years.

(b) Be of good character.

(c) Possess the physical requirements specified for enlistment in Class V-3, USNR.

Application for enlistment in the case of minors shall be accompanied by parent's or guardian's consent. All statements made in the application for enlistment are held to be material facts, and any misstatements or omission of such material facts may be considered grounds for discharge.

During the time students are undergoing training, and later, if they volunteer for and are accepted for duty afloat, pay will be as follows in accordance with the appropriate rating:

Radioman or Signalman 3rd class\$60 per month
Seaman 1st class\$54 per month
Seaman 2nd class\$36 per month
Apprentice Seaman\$21 per month

The enlistment of radio operators, both commercial and amateur, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, is particularly desired.

Enlistments of licensed radio operators will be made in accordance with the following:

Radiotelegraph—Commercial: First Class, Second Class or Operator's permit—Seaman, first class.

Radiotelegraph—Amateur: Class A or B—Seaman, first class. Class C—Seaman, second class.

No license—Apprentice Seaman.

Applicants should apply to the nearest

Naval Reserve activity or to the headquarters of their Naval District.

High Post for Navy Officer

To make possible the appointment of Comdr. Howard L. Vickery, USN, as a member of the five-man Maritime Commission, Senator Josiah Bailey, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has introduced a joint resolution which is now under consideration by his committee.

If the resolution is approved, the way will be cleared for nomination of Commander Vickery to fill the remainder of the term of Commissioner E. C. Moran, who resigned recently to resume his private insurance practice.

Commander Vickery, now senior assistant to Chairman Emory S. Land, would be the first naval officer on the active list on the Maritime Commission. There are, however, two retired War Admirals on the Commission—Chairman Land and Henry A. Wiley, whose present term expires 26 Sept. Commander Vickery has been with the Maritime Commission since its creation in 1937. Special Legislation was enacted last year authorizing payment to Commander Vickery and several other Navy officers on detail in the commission of the difference between their officer pay and the salaries they would receive if they had been civilian employees of the commission.

The resolution introduced by Senator Bailey provides: "That notwithstanding any provision of law contrary hereto or inconsistent herewith, Comdr. Howard L. Vickery, being a commissioned officer on the active list, United States Navy, is authorized to hold the office of a member of the United States Maritime Commission without loss of or prejudice to his status as a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Navy and if appointed to such civil office he shall receive in addition to his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances as such commissioned officer and the salary prescribed by law for such civil office."

The salary "prescribed by law" for a commissioner is \$12,000 but appropriation bills have limited this pay to \$10,000. Normal term of office of a commissioner is six years.

Whether any opposition will develop to the appointment of Commander Vickery, whose ability is unquestioned in shipping circles, is not yet apparent. However, when the last full-term appointment to the commission was pending, that of Commissioner Max O'Rell Truitt, who had completed the term of Joseph Kennedy, Western shippers and operators were loud in their demands that a person from that section by named.

Sand Point Air Station

The Work Projects Administration assigned additional men to rush construction of the landing field at the United States Naval Air Station, Sand Point, just north of Seattle.

Carl W. Smith, state Work Projects Administrator, said that this project would complete the grading of the 450-acre field by 11 Nov. and called for a WPA expenditure of \$102,000 to be matched by the 13th Naval District as sponsor, with \$128,400. Three shifts of crews are working 7 days a week.

A previous project for grading the big airfield was completed by WPA 2 July, requiring \$24,000 in addition to \$80,000 from the Navy.

Construction of the hard surface runways will be done by private contractors after WPA completes the huge grading operations. The main runway, extending northwest and southeast will be 3,700 feet long. Three secondary runways will each be 2,600 feet long and a "cross wind" runway will be 2,000 feet long.

Fleet Reserve Assn. Elects

George S. Corbell was elected president of the Fleet Reserve Association at its annual convention in Long Beach, Calif., 30 Aug. to 2 Sept.

Among the other officers elected were:

Frank T. Walker, vice president; John Banks, Northeast Regional vice president; Frank Kirsch, Eastern Regional vice president; Clarence Boeckman, East Central vice president; Enoch Yde, Midwest vice president; A. M. Shackelford, California vice president; D. E. Hackleman, Northwest vice president; James L. Bent, Philippines vice president. Phillip G. Cronan was elected national treasurer and C. A. Tudge was chosen financial secretary. C. E. Lofgren continues as national secretary and John Lusby remains as editor of Naval Affairs.

Secretary Knox's Trip

Secretary of the Navy Knox's itinerary for his inspection trip to the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor and the naval establishments at Pearl Harbor and the west coast is as follows:

Left Manchester, N. H. via Navy plane, Tuesday, 3 Sept.

Arrived San Francisco, Calif., Wednesday, 4 Sept.

Left San Francisco, Calif., via Navy plane, Thursday, 5 Sept.

Arrived Pearl Harbor for inspection of shore facilities, Friday, 6 Sept.

To join fleet for maneuvers at sea, visiting various types of ships, Monday, 9 Sept. to 11 Sept.

To leave Pearl Harbor via Navy plane, Sunday, 15 Sept.

To arrive San Diego, Calif., Monday, 16 Sept.

To inspect naval establishment at San Diego and San Pedro, Calif., Monday, 16 Sept. and Tuesday, 17 Sept.

To leave for Washington, D. C., via Navy plane, Tuesday, 17 Sept.

To arrive Washington, D. C., Wednesday, 18 Sept.

(Note: Above schedule subject to weather conditions permitting flights.)

The Secretary is accompanied on his trip by Col. William J. Donovan, Capt. M. L. Deyo, USN, Aide to the Secretary, and Mr. John O'Keefe, special assistant to the Secretary.

The flight from the west coast to Hawaii and return is being made in the flagship (four-engined Consolidated patrol plane) of Rear Adm. A. B. Cooke, USN, Commander Aircraft Scouting Force, who has joined the Secretary for the flight to Pearl Harbor and return.

Navy Transport Sailings

Arrive	USS Chaumont	Port	Depart
5 Sept.		San Francisco	16 Sept.
22 Sept.		Honolulu	24 Sept.
30 Sept.		San Francisco	

Note: Chaumont tentatively scheduled to depart from San Francisco for the Orient on 12 Oct. 1940.

Under overhaul at Navy Yard, Norfolk, until 13 Oct. 1940.

Arrive	USS Wm. Ward Burrows	Port	Depart
17 Sept.		Mare Island	17 Sept.
30 Sept.		Alameda	20 Sept.
12 Oct.		Midway	8 Oct.
		Pearl Harbor	

Above schedule of Burrows dependent upon satisfactory completion of urgent voyage repairs and alterations at Navy Yard, Mare Island, on 16 Sept. 1940.



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WPA Helps Capital Defense

The District of Columbia Work Projects Administration has assigned 5,411 (more than half) of its workers to projects pertaining to the defense of the Capital city.

Under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers, 3,809 of the District Administration's workmen are aiding in the construction of Washington's long needed airport at Gravelly Point on the Potomac. Although primarily for commercial air traffic, the Gravelly Point airport will serve as a military base in a national emergency.

Working on naval reservations in and around Washington are 432 District Work Projects Administration employees engaged in constructing and rehabilitating buildings at the newly reopened torpedo factory at Alexandria, Va.; improving the transportation and warehouse facilities of the Washington Navy Yard, and the construction of a warehouse at the naval powder magazine at Bellevue, D. C.

At the Naval Air Station, in Anacostia, 164 District Work Projects Administration workmen are conducting a general improvement and expansion program.

A similar improvement program is progressing at Bolling Field, adjacent to the Naval Air Station.

At Fort Humphreys where the Army War College is located, the District Work Projects Administration is spending \$155,000 on an improvement program to rehabilitate barracks and other buildings on the post, replace defective sewage systems, construct storehouses and modernize the transportation system. A similar project is in operation at the Army Medical Center.

Hundreds of clerks and archivists have been requisitioned from the Administration's Professional and Service Division to handle work that has resulted from the national rearmament program.

At present two workers are assigned to a project to make available a useful portion of map collection of the Army General Staff. More than 2,000,000 maps comprise the collection.

At the Commerce Department's Bureau (Please turn to Page 19)

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PORT ELCO, Park Ave. at 46th St., New York, N. Y.

Signal Service for Air Corps

The following Signal Aviation Companies have been constituted by the War Department and will be activated with temporary or permanent stations as indicated, and with a strength of 71 enlisted men for each company. These units, with the exception of those in the Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments, will be activated by the Commanding General, GHQ Air Force.

308th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station Mitchel Field, N. Y. (For duty at Hdq. Northeast Air District, to be established later).

309th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station Barksdale Field, La. (For assignment to 21st Bombt. Wing, to be constituted later).

310th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station McChord Field, Wash. (For duty at Hdq. Northwest Air District, to be established later).

311th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station Hamilton Field, Calif. (For duty at Hdq. Southwest Air District, to be established later).

312th Sig. Av. Co., permanent station MacDill Field, Fla. (For assignment to 3d Bombt. Wing, to be constituted later—not to be confused with the 3d Wing now active but to be disbanded at a later date).

313th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station Mitchel Field, N. Y. (For assignment to 4th Bombt. Wing, to be constituted later).

314th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station McChord Field, Wash. (For assignment to 5th Bombt. Wing, to be constituted later).

315th Sig. Av. Co., permanent station Selfridge Field, Mich. (For assignment to 6th Pur. Wing, to be constituted later).

316th Sig. Av. Co., permanent station Mitchel Field, N. Y. (For assignment to 7th Pur. Wing, to be constituted later).

317th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station MacDill Field, Fla. (For assignment to 8th Pur. Wing, to be constituted later).

318th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station March Field, Calif. (For assignment to 9th Pur. Wing, to be constituted later).

319th Sig. Av. Co., permanent station Hamilton Field, Calif. (For assignment to 10th Pur. Wing, to be constituted later).

320th Sig. Av. Co., temp. station McChord Field, Wash. (For assignment to 11th Pur. Wing, to be constituted later).

321st Sig. Av. Co., permanent station in the Hawaiian Department, assigned to 18th Bombt. Wing.

322nd Sig. Av. Co., permanent station in the Panama Canal Dept., assigned to 19th Bombt. Wing.

323rd Sig. Av. Co., temp. station Ft. Douglas, Utah. (For assignment to 20th Bombt. Wing, to be constituted later).

324th Sig. Av. Co., permanent station in the Panama Canal Dept. (For duty with the Panama Canal Dept. Air Force, to be established later).

325th Sig. Av. Co., permanent station in the Hawaiian Dept. (For duty with the Hawaiian Dept. Air Force, to be established later).

The following Signal Aviation Companies are redesignated and will be activated with temporary or permanent stations as indicated with a strength of 71 enlisted men for each company. The unit at Lawson Field will be activated by the Commanding General, 4th Corps Area.

321st Sig. Co., (Maint. Avn.) redesignated as 321st Sig. Av. Co., with temp. station at March Field, Calif. (For assignment to 15th Bombt. Wing (L), to be constituted later).

322d Sig. Co., (Maint. Avn.) redesignated as 322d Sig. Av. Co., with temp. station at Selfridge Field, Mich. (For assignment to 16th Bombt. Wing (L), to be constituted later).

323d Sig. Co., (Maint. Avn.) redesignated as 323d Sig. Av. Co., with permanent station at Lawson Field, Ga. (For assignment to 17th Bombt. Wing (L), to be constituted later).

Separate action is being taken to assign three Signal Corps enlisted men to each Signal Section, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Air Force or Air District, at the temporary or permanent stations as indicated. The headquarters referred to are to be established at a later date. Each of the Signal Sections is stationed with the Signal Aviation Company assigned to its Air Force or Air District.

Hq. Northeast Air District with temporary station at Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Hq. Northeast Air District with permanent station at MacDill Field, Fla.

Hq. Southwest Air District with temporary station at Hamilton Field, Calif.

Hq. Northwest Air District with temporary station at McChord Field, Wash.

Hq. Hawaiian Department Air Force with permanent station in Hawaii.

Hq. Panama Canal Department Air Force with permanent station in the Panama Canal Dept.

Separate action is being taken to assign two Signal Corps enlisted men to each of the Wing Headquarters and Headquarters Squadrons listed below to form the Signal Section of the Wing Headquarters and Headquarters Squad-

rons at the temporary or permanent stations indicated. The Wing Headquarters and Headquarters Squadrons are to be constituted at a later date. Each of the Signal Sections will be stationed with the Signal Aviation Company assigned to its Wing.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 4th Bombt. Wing, temp. station, Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 5th Bombt. Wing, temp. station, McChord Field, Wash.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 6th Pur. Wing, permanent station, Selfridge Field, Wash.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 7th Pur. Wing, permanent station, Mitchel Field, N. Y.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 8th Pur. Wing, temporary station, MacDill Field, Fla.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 9th Pur. Wing, temporary station, March Field, Calif.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 10th Pur. Wing, permanent station, Hamilton Field, Calif.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 11th Pur. Wing, temporary station, McChord Field, Wash.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 12th Pur. Wing, permanent station in Panama Canal Dept.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 13th Composite Wing, permanent station, Puerto Rican Dept.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 14th Pur. Wing, permanent station, Hawaiian Dept.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 15th Bombt. Wing, temp. station, March Field, Calif.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 16th Light Bombt. Wing, temp. station, Selfridge Field, Mich.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 17th Bombt. Wing (L), temp. station, Lawson Field, Ga.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 18th Bombt. Wing, permanent station, Hawaiian Dept.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 19th Bombt. Wing, permanent station, Panama Canal Dept.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 20th Bombt. Wing, temp. station, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Hq. & Hq. Sq., 21st Bombt. Wing, temp. station, Barksdale Field, La.

The following Signal Platoons, Air Base, will be inactivated by the Commanding General, GHQ Air Force, except the 12th, 14th, and 15th which will be inactivated by the department commanders concerned:

2nd Sig. Plat., Air Base

3rd Sig. Plat., Air Base

5th Sig. Plat., Air Base

6th Sig. Plat., Air Base

7th Sig. Plat., Air Base

8th Sig. Plat., Air Base

9th Sig. Plat., Air Base

10th Sig. Plat., Air Base

11th Sig. Plat., Air Base

12th Sig. Plat., Air Base

14th Sig. Plat., Air Base

15th Sig. Plat., Air Base

Separate action is being taken to reduce the authorized strength of the 1st and 4th Signal Platoons, Air Base, from 24 to 17 enlisted men.

Note: There will then remain on the active list five Signal Platoons, Air Base, with stations and strengths as follows:

1st Sig. Plat., Air Base, Langley Field, Va. (17 EM).

4th Sig. Plat., Air Base, March Field, Calif. (17 EM).

13th Sig. Plat., Air Base, Panama (24 EM).

17th Sig. Plat., Air Base, Philippines (24 EM).

18th Sig. Plat., Air Base, Alaska (24 EM).

In order to provide signal aviation companies for the GHQ Air Force, the Hawaiian Department and Panama Canal Department Air Forces, Air Districts and Wing Headquarters within the limitation of personnel available, it has been necessary to inactivate certain air base platoons and platoons of signal maintenance companies, aviation. It is expected that when the army is further increased, personnel will be available for the activation of air base platoons on the basis of one platoon per air base, and for the activation of signal maintenance companies on the basis of one per GHQ Air Force, Hawaiian Department Air Force, Panama Canal Department Air Force, each air district and each wing. Pending the activation of these units, it will be necessary for signal aviation companies to perform the duties normally falling to air base platoons and platoons of maintenance companies. Also it is expected that the necessary cadres for the air base platoons and the maintenance platoons to be activated at a later date will be provided by the signal aviation companies now in existence and assigned herewith.

The allotment of grades and ratings will be announced later.

The Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

sion of recreational and welfare facilities and activities to meet requirements in emergency; preparation of estimates of funds for recreational and welfare activities; and the selection and training of

reserve personnel in recreational and welfare functions.

This section already has distributed to the Corps Areas, sums totalling more than \$200,000 to be employed in the purchase of recreational material such as baseball, soft ball, badminton, basketball equipment and other aides to sports and recreation for new or newly activated units. Each commander is encouraged to study his own local needs and spend the money in the manner dictated by the requirements of each unit. The supervision of morale activities is a function of command. In the Corps Areas and Divisions it is usually assigned to a special morale officer, while in smaller units it is the function of the commanding officer himself, for it is one of the most important of his activities and one that spells the difference between a really good unit and a mediocre one.

The design and construction of service clubs is another function of the division. In these centers provision is made for library and writing facilities, games, dancing, entertainments, cafeteria, and some facilities for emergency overnight accommodation of relatives of soldiers who may be ill.

While the Army proposes to be entirely ready and equipped to provide all the morale and recreational needs of the soldiers on military reservations it welcomes supplemental activities of civilian communities and organizations such as the YMCA, YMHA, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, etc. As a matter of fact it is hoped that these organizations will make a particular effort to provide the soldiers with social headquarters in the towns near Army posts where they would normally be away from the post influence but would still want to go to a place especially for Army men.

Another important activity of the Division is the Exhibits Section. This section will design and construct exhibits such as those now showing at the Fairs in New York and San Francisco. It has shops and studios with artists, designers and sculptors set up in the old Engineering building at the filtration plant and reservoir in Washington, D. C.

Another section will take over Decorations, taking administrative action in connection with the awarding of decorations except when awarded by commanders in the field in time of war; the preparation of estimates of funds for medals and badges and their procurement; and in time of war, the supplies of medals and badges for commands in the field. Later, it is contemplated to transfer the Decorations Board to the jurisdiction of the division.

There is also a Morale Publicity Section which prepares suitable morale pub-

licity for the Army and the public, promotes and assists post, camp, and organization newspapers, publications and other morale building literature and printed matter.

As the Army increases under the emergency training program the functions of this new division become most important, for many young men brought into the service will be away from their homes for the first time and the problem of keeping them happy and contented is vital to the attainment of the highest state of efficiency.

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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1940

"The safeguarding of peace cannot be attained by negative action."—HERBERT HOOVER.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; clarification of the coast guard promotion system.
3. Expansion of the Regular Army and the National Guard to a strength of at least 550,000 men with provision for complete personnel and materiel and training for 100 per cent efficiency; personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps capable of fully manning all vessels of the fleet and the Fleet Marine Force.
4. Additional increases in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. Active duty training and service school attendance for available officers of the Reserve Corps; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserves.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

ON A FARM NEAR LACLEDE, Missouri, when the curtain was about to ring up on the tragedy of the Civil War, there was born a boy, who was to play a significant role in the future events of his country. That boy became a farm hand, a school teacher, a cadet at West Point, a Lieutenant pursuing the Indians of the West, a Captain in the Santiago campaign, a General officer as a result of a battle which broke the fighting spirit of the Moros, commander of a column, which peacefully pursued the outlaw Villa in Mexico, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., which won a succession of victories over German armies with never a defeat, and General of the Armies of the United States. This brief resume of the career of John J. Pershing is apropos at this time because on 13 September the nation will celebrate with him his birthday anniversary. It will celebrate it the more enthusiastically because this beloved leader is a fruit of American opportunity, and because from the well of his experience and wise judgment it can draw sound advice in this time of peril. Had that advice been followed in the peace negotiations of 1919, the German people, with war brought home to them, probably would not have dared to precipitate the present struggle. Had it been followed by our Government immediately after the Treaty of Versailles was signed, the United States would have had a well trained and well equipped field Army of 500,000 men, ready at all times to defend it. Had it been followed when the European War began last September, such an Army would have been instantly created, and today that number of men would have been hard and trained, and a year would have been saved in the production of the planes and tanks and artillery needed for their use. All these, however, are in the past, and what concerns General Pershing is the present, the preparation of the country as speedily as possible for the arduous tasks that lie ahead. His keen mind earnestly supports universal conscription without further delay. He wants time for our men to be trained so that they will not be thrown green into battle. He strongly advocated the transfer of destroyers to England in order that "the time needed to build our own defenses may be lengthened." In impressing these necessities upon the country, he was moved by the memory of the untrained lads sent to France, where he had to build them into an Army capable of carrying the flag to victory. It was the aid he gave both of these projects that promoted crystallization of public sentiment in behalf of their adoption. Thus, the great Veteran of today continues to serve his country and in doing so, to merit the affectionate esteem in which he is held by all the people.

THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE of the acquisition of naval bases by the United States will be an enlarged Army and Navy even in times of peace. For the bases under construction as a result of the recommendations of the Hepburn Board, those to be established in the British Atlantic and Caribbean Sea possessions, and those to be acquired from Ecuador in the Gallapagos Islands and Costa Rica in the Cocos Islands, garrisons must be provided, and they must be of a size which will guarantee ample protection of the facilities the Navy will have to employ in order to operate efficiently. It is of present memory that since the current European War began, the War and Navy Departments have been feverishly engaged in providing adequate defense for Panama, in creating defense for Puerto Rico, and in adding to the defenses of Hawaii and the Philippines. To put the situation as it existed, bluntly, none of these important necessities of the United States was in shape to withstand determined assault, and while progress has been made in developing their resisting capacity, they still need reinforcements. Now the Nation is about to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in the establishment of a string of bases in the Western Hemisphere as well as the Pacific. During the period of the present wars, there is no doubt they will be provided with ample man power after the conscription bill shall have been passed. But time will be required to train the conscripts, and it will be at least a year before they can be regarded as effectives. Once they are discharged, there will be the valuable bases without adequate garrisons. It is inconceivable, in view of the experience we now are gaining, that Congress will not anticipate the maintenance of the two ocean Navy and the bases building and about to be built, and authorize the number of Bluejackets, Marines and Troops our enlarged defense establishment will require. As these men will be recruited under the volunteer system, it behooves Congress to remember that only by making the service attractive in the way of pay and pensions can sufficient enlistments be obtained.

Service Humor

SELECTICEMIA

WHAT IS IT?—Since May, 1934, a disease, peculiar to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps has become epidemic. This malady generally appears in the late fall of each year and more especially during the meetings of the various Selection Boards, common at that season of the year. For this reason the infection has now come to be referred to as, "Selection Board Jitters."

SYMPTOMS—The symptoms are: Intense worry, night sweats, sleeplessness, dryness of the mouth and throat, and intense thirst accompanied by a fear to drink; also manifest is a marked servility toward seniors and the avoidance of pleasure joints such as gin-mills, non-com and officers' clubs and nauticum. A further symptom is a rigid observance of all regulations and an almost maniacal haste to pay up all outstanding bills. Wives and children of officers exposed to Selecticemia are prone to exhibit the same symptoms.

DISCOVERY — The disease first came to general attention on 29 May 1934, and it has been since watched with close attention by the medical world. One result is an astounding increase in retirements for physical disability. Many of the more simple cases of frost-bite, Charley-Horse housemaids knee, ear-wax, etc., if not carefully nursed are prone to throw an officer from an excellent physical specimen to a hulking wreck with a mere 75 per cent base metabolism in a very few weeks.

INFECTED AREAS—The most infected areas are: the battle fleet for the Navy, Quantico and San Diego for the Marines. The Navy Building in Washington is almost entirely free from the complaint, whilst most Navy Yards, Parris Island, etc., having large groups of officers immune to further infection, are not greatly affected. Officers passed over several times develop an immunity and carry on normally, while the group new to the disease are bedridden. It may be said, strangely enough, that the secondary and tertiary stages are less painful than the primary.

IMMUNITY OF CERTAIN PERSONS—It is an odd fact that in a given number of persons many will be found with a natural immunity to infection. A study of these people shows a wide diversity in type: A large proportion are Admiral's relatives, sons of Marine Generals and Navy Captains, War College sons in law, and a wide collection of soft speakers, cake-eaters and mitt glombers. Certain other groups and types are predisposed to infection; this group includes: Mustangs, war-veterans, non-college yodelers and free thinkers. Campaigns, expeditions and hard field service is a contributing factor by which the malady is spread.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES BEFORE INFECTION—To avoid contamination, some of the better known formulae are: stay close to home, associating as much as possible with a few individuals who may possibly be members of the next Board; keep away from above listed people who may be prone to infection; marry the Admiral's daughter of your sister to the Colonel's boy; use everything you can for your own advancement and to hell with the other fellow.

I. M. M. Mune.

The winning last line for the week of 24 August, contributed by "L. W. J." completes the limerick to read as follows: There was a Lieutenant of Infantry, Who longed for a post in Hawaii Territory,

But his poor heart bled,
When he wound up instead,
In a place far out of his category.
Herewith is presented the unfinished limerick for the week of 21 September. They tell of a sergeant named Quade,
Whose promotion was rapidly made,
His success was so great,
That it added his pate,

(Any similarity in names to persons living or dead is purely coincidental.)

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

E. S. T.—Base pay of a captain in the Marine Corps is \$2,400. A captain with over nine years' total service receives \$230 a month; over twelve years', \$240 a month; over fifteen years', \$250 a month. In addition, monthly rental allowance of \$60, no dependents, or \$80, dependents; and monthly subsistence allowance of \$18, no dependents, or \$36, dependents, is paid. Travelling expenses of dependents of an officer changing station on permanent change of duty status are paid. "T. H." stands for Territory of Hawaii.

E. B. W.—About 50 or 60 vacancies in grade of technical sergeant remain unfilled in the Finance Department.

A. J. McG.—A retired Army officer recalled to active duty receives permanent credit for increased longevity pay. He may not pass from one pay period into another pay period.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Lt. B. M. Bryan, USA, who last year was head line coach at the United States Military Academy, will handle the Plebe football team this year. He will be assisted by Lt. G. H. Davidson, USA, Lt. C. E. Byers, USA, and Lt. M. F. Daly, USA.

20 Years Ago

A gold medal has been awarded Lt. Comdr. James Pine, USCG, for his work in connection with the rescue of two men from the schooner Isiah K. Stetson, stranded on Handkerchief Shoal, Mass. A number of other awards were made in connection with this rescue.

30 Years Ago

Capt. James D. Tilford, Cav., USA, who is on duty with the Army Transport Service, has been ordered to assume charge of all Transports now at Newport News, Va.

50 Years Ago

Sergeant James G. Harbord, of Company A, Fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Ft. Spokane, Wash., has qualified as a sharpshooter.

75 Years Ago

The War Department has just released figures indicating that the Army of the Potomac, under command of General Grant, suffered casualties in killed, wounded and missing between 5 May 1864 and 1 Nov. 1864, totaling 88,387. During the Wilderness Campaign, between 5 and 12 May, losses in the above categories totaling 29,410 were sustained. During Sherman's Atlanta campaign, his losses in the same categories totaled 37,199.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Assistant Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, from Gov. Isl., N. Y., sail N. Y., 14 Sept., to 3d Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, aptd. Maj. Gen., 1 Sept.
Col. Simon B. Buckner, jr., Inf., aptd. Brig. Gen., 1 Sept.
Col. Thomas A. Terry, CAC, aptd. Brig. Gen., 1 Sept.
Col. Charles H. Bonesteel, Inf., aptd. Brig. Gen., 1 Sept.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, AG
Maj. Clyde L. Hyssong, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Gen. Hqs., Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. Joseph P. Cromwell, retired 31 Oct. 1940, upon own application, after more than 24 yrs. service.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG
Capt. Stewart S. Maxey, from Wash., D. C., 7 Sept., to Hq., 6th Div., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY, QMG
Lt. Col. John A. Porter, prior orders revoked.
Maj. George H. Bare, (Inf.), from Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Alexandria, La.
Maj. Benjamin W. Pelton, from Phila., Pa., and temp. duty, Governors Island, N. Y., to Hq., 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.
Maj. John P. Welch, from Boston, Mass., to Hq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.
Maj. Clare W. Woodward, from Phila., Pa., to 4th CA, QM Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
Maj. Edward H. Clouser, prior orders amended; from Ft. Mason, Calif., 12 Sept., to 2d Armored Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.
Maj. Edwin J. McAllister, from 60th QM Bn., to Asst. to QM, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Maj. Albert J. Wick, from Phila., Pa., 25 Sept., to duty as Asst. to Port QM, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maj. C. Elford Smith, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Holabird QM Depot, Balto., Md.
Capt. Joseph R. Dougherty, (Inf.), from Carlisle Bks., Pa., 10 Sept., to Asst. to Supt., Army Transport Ser., N. Y. Port of Emb., Brooklyn.
Capt. Ralph H. Sievers, from Holabird QM Depot, Balto., Md., to 1st Armored Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Carl I. Hutton, (FA), from Ft. Myer, Va., to 2nd Armored Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.
Capt. Thad A. Broom, (Inf.), from Ft. Meade, Md., to 1st Arm. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Howard H. Reed, from Ft. Williams, Me., to Asst. Const. QM, Ft. Devens, Mass.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG
Medical Corps
Lt. Col. George W. Rice, prior orders amended; relieved instr., Med. Corps, Md. NG, Balto., Md., 3 Sept.
Lt. Col. Leland E. Dashiell, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Ft. Myer, Va.
Lt. Col. John M. Welch, from Phila., Pa., 15 Sept., to Office, Surgeon Gen., Wash., D. C.
Following officers, det. as med. examiner, Army Retiring Bd., Wash., D. C.: Lt. Col. Laurent L. Roche; Lt. Col. Harry A. Bishop; Capt. Norman W. Anderson.
Following officers, det. as med. examiners, Army Retiring Bd., Ft. Lewis, Wash.: Lt. Col. Julius G. Newgord; Capt. Ralph V. Plew.
Lt. Col. Howard T. Wickert, det. as mem., Army Retiring Bd., Wash., D. C.
Capt. Jacob H. Bridges, from Ft. Sill, Okla., 1 Oct., to N. Y. Pt. of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. Max Naimark, prior orders revoked.
Following Capt., from station indicated to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Sall S. F., 18 Oct. 1940; John M. Collins, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Ralph L. Marx, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.
Capt. Russell S. Leone, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, 10 Oct., to duty Station Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. Roosevelt Cafarelli, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., 15 Sept., to 1st Armored Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Albert W. Kuske, from Wash., D. C., 15 Sept., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.
1st Lt. William N. Piper, prior orders revoked.
Following 1st Lts., from station indicated to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Sall S. F., 18 Oct. 1940; Jack Bollerud, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Max W. Carver, Ft. Douglas, Utah; David H. Naimark, Ft. Lewis,

Wash.; Jerome D. Textor, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Samuel G. Kielmeier, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Pres. of San Fran., Calif.; sail Charleston, S. C., 16 Sept.
Capt. William F. Collins, from N. Y. Port of Embarkation, N. Y., to Ft. Preble, Me.
Medical Administrative Corps
2nd Lt. John V. Painter, from Wash., D. C., 15 Sept., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Maj. Karl B. Schilling, from Vicksburg, Miss., 25 Sept., to Org. Res., 3d CA, Phila., Pa.
1st Lt. Joseph L. Johnson, from Little Rock, Ark., to Mountain Home, Ark.
1st Lt. Langfitt B. Wilby, from New Orleans, La., to 8th Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.
1st Lt. Stanley T. Wray, from Cambridge, Mass., to Southeast AC Training Center, Maxwell Fld., Ala., 19 Sept.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Maj. Richard Z. Crane, relieved addl. duty acting QM, Detroit Ord. Dist., Detroit, Mich.
1st Lt. Miles B. Chaffield, by direction President, excepted requirement duty with troops of combatant arms, 17 Oct. 1940, while on duty Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Following officers from duty Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to organization indicated: Capt. William H. Shimonek, 2d Separate Chemical Bn.; 1st Lt. Charles F. Harrison, 10th Separate Chemical Co.; 1st Lt. Emory A. Lewis, (Inf.), 2d Separate Chemical Bn.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, C. of NGB
Maj. Benjamin M. Bailey, (FA), from Wash., D. C., 15 Sept., to Org. Res., 6th CA, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of CH.
Ch. Frank L. Miller, from Ft. Jackson, S. C., 10 Sept., to Office, C. of Ch., Wash., D. C.
Ch. Willis T. Howard, from Ft. McClellan, Ala., 5 Sept., to 8th Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Ch. Terence P. Finnegan, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to 7th Div., Ft. Ord, Calif., sail N. Y., 14 Sept.
Ch. Maurice W. Reynolds, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Holabird QM Depot, Balto., Md.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.
Col. Robert C. Rodgers, from Ft. Meade, S. D., 1 Oct., to Dir Cav. Bnd., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Col. Howell M. Estes, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 1 Oct., 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D.
Lt. Col. John E. Selby, prior orders revoked.
Lt. Col. Eustis L. Hubbard, prior orders revoked.
Maj. Lawrence Patterson, prior orders amended; retired 30 Sept. 1940, upon his own application after more than 23 years' service.
Maj. Ralph M. Neil, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., 14 Sept., to recruiting duty, New York, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Ira B. Richards, jr., from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 1st Armored Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Edward MacD. Serren, prior orders revoked.
2nd Lt. William G. Deann, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to 1st Arm. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Thomas B. Bartel, prior orders revoked.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
2nd Lt. John W. Watt, jr., from Ft. Myer, Va., to Southeast AC Training Center, Maxwell Fld., Ala., 10 Sept.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH A. GREEN, C. of CAC
Following officers, from Puerto Rican Dept., to organizations indicated: Lt. Col. Otto G. Pitz, 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Maj. Mario Cordero, 61st CA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. John E. Mortimer, 67th CA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. William G. Fritz, 76th CA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Kermit R. Schwedel, 77th CA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Edgar O. Taylor, 71st CA, Ft. Story, Va.; 2nd Lt. Lionel B. DeVille, 71st CA, Ft. Story, Va.; 2nd Lt. Charles W. Reeves, 76th CA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; and 2nd Lt. Calvin O. Smith, 77th CA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Maj. Lathrop R. Bullene, prior orders amended; from Panama Canal Dept., to 67th CA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Maj. Ellsworth Young, from Providence, R. I., 30 Sept., to Instructor, Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Maj. Austin M. Wilson, jr., from Seattle, Wash., sail S. F., 17 Sept., to Instructor, Const (Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Frank Knox
Undersecretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Lewis Compton
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

29 August 1940

Lt. Comdr. Paul C. Treadwell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 5 Sept.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. Selden G. Hooper, det. exec. off., USS Borie; to CO, USS Borie.
Lt. James M. Peters, ors. modified. To Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) William R. Cox, det. 15th Nav. Dist. about 16 Sept.; to c/o USS Gwin and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Warren W. Ford, det. Bomb. Sqd. 5 (USS Yorktown) in Aug.; to Setg. Sqd. 6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. (jg) Salem A. Van Every, jr., det. Patrol Sqd. 51 in Sept.; to Patrol Wing 5 and duty Patrol Sqd. 56 when comm.

Ens. Charles D. Brown, det. USS Cole in Sept.; to Instrn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. Fredland H. Carde, det. USS Branch in Sept.; to Instrn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Capt. Virgil H. Carson, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.; to Nav. Hosp., Bklyn., N. Y.

Capt. William H. Michael, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Bklyn., N. Y., in Sept.; to staff, Cdr., Base Force.

Lt. Ralph D. Handen, (MC), ors. 6 Aug. modified. To Fil. Marine Force, 11th Nav. Dist. instead duty USS Bridge.

Lt. (jg) John L. Hatch, (MC), det. USS Bridge; to Mar. Bks., Quantico, Va.

Lt. (jg) David P. Hightower, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Parris Is., S. C.; to Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Paul D. Hurley, (MC), ors. 11 July modified. To Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., instead Navy Yd., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Fred E. McMillen, (SC), det. 1st Nav. Dist. about 31 Oct.; to Navy Yd., Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Herschel J. Goldberg, (SC), det. USS Vestal in Oct.; to Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Ens. John Vinn, jr., (SC), det. USS Dobbin in Oct.; to Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Comdr. John J. Gromfline, (CEC), det. 11th Nav. Dist. in Aug.; to Res. Off. in Chge., Contract NOY-4279, 11th Nav. Dist.

Elec. Bernard M. Kassell, to USS Morris.
Ch. Pharm. Oscar D. Keeling, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.; to Mar. Bks., Quantico, Va.

Hattie S. Amundsen, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal.

Bertha E. Chellis, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Ports, Va.

Jessie Lee Davis, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Ports, Va.

Florence M. Druckenmiller, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.; to Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept.

Mary Veronica Ennis, Nurse, det. Nav. Disp., Long Beach, Cal., about 18 Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal.

Helen S. Entriken, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Cal.; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Frances L. Fabian, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Ports, Va.

Mary Ann Johnson, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal.

Madeline Lunsby, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal.; to honorable discharge.

Edna M. McCorkle, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Katherine H. Peterson, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Cal.; to USS Relief.

Lucille J. Pritchard, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Tennie Young, Nurse, to Nav. Hosp., Ports, Va.

Ens. Thomas W. McKnight, USNR, det. Flight Sqd. 5 (USS Yorktown) about 1 Sept.; to Setg. Sqd. 2-D1.

Ens. Herbert H. Menges, USNR, det. Instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Flight Sqd. 6 (USS Enterprise).

Ens. William B. Miller, USNR, det. Instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 41.

Ens. Frank R. More, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 25 about 25 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. James T. Morris, USNR, det. Instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Utility Sqd. 2.

Ens. Marshall W. Nicholson, USNR, det. Instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Pat. Sqd. 43.

Navy Department
Marine Corps

Ens. Thunnilson T. H. Norris, USNR, det. instrn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Pat. (Please turn to Page 18)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Col. Frank E. Evans, on 1 Oct., det. from duty as OIC, Southern Recruiting Div., New Orleans, La., and ordered home for retirement on 1 Dec. 1940.

Maj. Richard H. Schubert, when directed by Inspector of Ordnance in Charge, det. MB, NTS, Newport, R. I., to USS Barnett, for duty as Transport Quartermaster, and for additional duty as CO, MD, that ship.

Maj. William R. Hughes, det. MCB, San Diego, to MD, NAS, San Pedro, Terminal Island, Calif.

Maj. Amor L. Sims, det. Headquarters, Wash., D. C., to MB, Parris Is., S. C.

Capt. Robert V. Dallahan, MCR, on 7 Sept., assigned to active duty with 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico.

Capt. Chester R. Allen, orders to FMP, San Diego, modified; assigned to MCB, San Diego. Capt. James F. Chmie, James R. Hester, on arrival Asiatic Station, assigned to duty at MD, AE, Peiping, China.

Capt. John A. White on arrival Asiatic Station assigned to duty at MD, Tientsin, China.

Capt. John W. Sapp, jr., 1st Lt. William E. Gise, when directed by Comdlt., NAS, Pensacola, Fla., during Sept., or Oct., detached that station, to NAS, Miami, Fla.

1st Lt. Lafayette R. Kirby, MCR, orders assigning to active duty in Junior Course, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, revoked.

1st Lt. Benjamin L. McMakin, abt. 7 Sept., det. FMP, San Diego, to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Chaumont, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, on or about 12 Oct.

1st Lt. Roger Willock, MCR, on 4 Sept., assigned to active duty at Headquarters, Wash., D. C.

QM Ck. Clyde H. Long, abt. 1 Oct., det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, to MB, Parris Is.

QM Ck. Charles W. Byers, relieved from present duties at MB, Parris Is., and assigned to 4th Def. Bn., Parris Is., S. C.

Ch. Mar. Gun. Charles H. Euston, on 1 Sept., det. MB, Quantico, Va., and ordered home for retirement on 1 Nov.

Mar. Gun. Charles C. Campbell, abt. 1 Sept., det. 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, to 2d Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego.

The following officers were promoted to the grades indicated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on 29 Aug. 1940, with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Col. Alfred H. Noble—1 Aug. 1940.

Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge—1 Aug. 1940.

Maj. Lewis B. Puller—14 Aug. 1939—No. 14.

Maj. Lionel C. Goudreau—8 July 1940—No. 3.

Maj. Lawrence Norman—8 July 1940—No. 17.

Maj. Paul A. Putnam—8 July 1940—No. 19.

Maj. Lee N. Utz—8 July 1940—No. 23.

Ch. Mar. Gun. Theodore Gooding—2 July 1940.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Following Majors, from Hawaiian Dept., to Instructor, Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., upon completion of present foreign service tour: Granger Anderson; Isaac H. Ritchie.

Capt. Albert S. Baron, prior orders amended; from Panama Canal Dept., to 78th CA, March Fld., Calif.
2nd Lt. John Edward Burrows, CAC-Res., aptd. 2nd Lt., CAC, Regular Army, to 61st CA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 17 Sept. 1940.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Lt. Col. Charles H. McNair, from Welch, W. Va., 30 Sept., to home and await retirement.

Lt. Col. Aaron J. Becker, from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to 28th Inf., Ft. Jackson, S. C.
Lt. Col. Earl F. Paynter, from Ft. George Wright, Wash., to retirement 31 Oct. 1940, upon own application after 24 years' service.

Maj. John C. Sandlin, prior orders revoked; from State College, Miss., to home and await retirement.

Following officers, from Panama Canal Dept., to 9th Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.: Capt. Charles E. Beauchamp, Capt. Charles D. Wiegand, 1st Lt. Eldon F. Ziegler.

Capt. Kilbourne Johnston, det. as member GSC, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Office, C. of S., Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Orin H. Rigley, Jr., from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Gulf Coast AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., 10 Sept.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC
Col. Carl Spantz, (Lt. Col.), from London, Eng., to Office, C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
Col. Shepler W. Fitz Gerald, (Lt. Col.), from Salt Lake City, Utah, to 5th Air Base Grp., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Col. Asa N. Duncan, det. as member of Army Retraining Bd., Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. David S. Sinton, (Maj.), from present duty at Maxwell Fld., to staff and faculty,

AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Lt. Col. Byron T. Burt, Jr., (Maj.), from Montgomery, Ala., to McChord Fld., Wash.; sail Charleston, S. C., 17 Oct. 1940.

Maj. Charles H. Rowman, from Shreveport, La., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. John M. Sterling, from Paris, France, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

Capt. Ivan L. Farman, 1st Weather Sqdn., to duty as Regional Control Officer, 1st Weather Region, March Fld., Calif.

Capt. Sidney A. Ofstun, 3d Weather Sqdn., to duty as Regional Control Officer, 3d Weather Region, Barksdale Fld., La.

1st Lt. Ralph C. Rockwood, prior orders amended; from Randolph Fld., Tex., to AC Training Det., Mo. Institute of Aeronautics, Sikeston, Mo.

1st Lt. Charles B. Root, prior orders amended; from Tulsa, Okla., to AC Training Det., Mo. Institute of Aeronautics, Sikeston, Mo.

1st Lt. Leo P. Dahl, 2d Weather Sqdn., to duty as Regional Control Officer, 2d Weather Region, Langley Fld., Va.

PROMOTIONS

1st Lt. Carlos F. Schuessler, DC, to Capt., 3 Sept.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Lawrence E. Schick, Cav., to AGD, 7 Aug. 1940.

Maj. L. Hoyt Rockafellow, Inf., to AGD, 7 Aug. 1940.

Maj. Gordon S. Armes, Cav., to AGD, 7 Aug. 1940.

Maj. Millard S. Curtis, Inf., to QMC, 7 Aug. 1940.

1st Lt. Franklin R. Silbert, (Inf.), QMC, to Cav., 7 Aug. 1940.

1st Lt. James O. Baker, CAC, to OD, 22 Aug. 1940.

1st Lt. Edgar H. Kibler, Jr., CAC, to OD, 22 Aug. 1940.

1st Lt. Harrison S. Markham, Inf., to CWS, 29 Sept.; from Hawaiian Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lt. Harvey L. Brown, Jr., Inf., to QMC, 7 Aug. 1940.

2nd Lt. Delmer J. Rogers, CE, to AC, 9

Aug.; from Kelly Fld., Tex., to MacDill Fld., Fla.

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Col. Kent Nelson, to University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lt. Col. Henry F. Phillips, 1 Sept., to Baylor Univ. Col. of Med., Dallas, Tex.

Lt. Col. George S. McCullough, 1 Sept., to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

Lt. Col. Howard Clark, II, 1 Sept., to Univ. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla.

Maj. George F. MacDonald, prior orders amended; to Phoenix, Ariz.

Maj. James W. Peyton, to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., sail S. F., 7 Sept.

Maj. Edwin C. Lickman, 1 Sept., to Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Edward C. Applegate, to La. State U., University Station, La.

Capt. Francis P. Simpson, to U. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Jeremiah J. Murphy, from Schofield Bks., T. H., to San Francisco General Depot, Ft. Mason, Calif.

W. O. Frank I. Hastings, from Ft. Mason, Calif., sail S. F., 29 Jan. 1941, to Hawaiian Engr. Depot, Schofield Bks., T. H.

M. Sgt. Thomas J. Kelly, Lowry Fld., Colo., aptd. Warrant Officer, 1 Sept., to duty AC, Lowry Fld., Colo.

M. Sgt. Luis A. Lugo, Ft. Buchanan, P. R., aptd. Warrant Officer, 1 Sept., to duty, AGD, Puerto Rican Dept.

Tech. Sgt. Norris M. L'Abbe, Silver City, N. Mex., aptd. Warrant Officer, 1 Sept., to duty AGD, Philippine Dept., sail S. F., 30 Jan. 1941.

W. O. Wilbur C. Smith, Ft. Knox, Ky., retired 31 Jan. 1941 upon own application after more than 39 years' service.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Cpl. Russell D. Homer, Btry. H., 61st CA, Sheridan, Ill., prior orders revoked.

Pvt. Edward H. Lovett, March Fld., Calif., prior orders revoked.

Pvt. John P. DeBauer, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., prior orders revoked.

Sgt. James W. Finiff, prior orders revoked.

Sgt. Edward J. Lisoski, prior orders revoked.

M. Sgt. Harry Farwick, from Wash., D. C., 15 Sept., to 2d CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Following enlisted men of Cav. to Sig. Corps Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 15 Sept.: Pvt. 1st. Elwood E. Storm, 1st Rec. Trp., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Pvt. 1st. James D. Brace, 2d Rec. Trp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Pvt. 1st. Harley J. Moore, 4th Rec. Trp., Ft. Benning, Ga.; Pvt. Vincent H. Scully, 6th Rec. Trp., Ft. Riley, Kan., and Pvt. 1st. Ira R. Hartley, 9th Rec. Trp., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Following enlisted men of Cav. to NCO course, Cav. Sch., Ft. Riley, Kan., 12 Sept.: Cpl. William W. Cumbe, Troop F, 3d Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.

Cpl. George C. Armonavicz, Troop B, 3d Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Cpl. Dallas R. Peters, Troop A, 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D.

Cpl. Franklin S. Hansen, Troop B, 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D.

Sgt. Maurice J. Coughlin, Troop A, 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Sgt. Marvin G. Hoyle, Troop F, 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Cpl. James O. Drummonds, Troop C, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Pvt. 1st. Johnnie D. McRae, Troop C, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Sgt. Paul R. Byrd, Troop F, 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Sgt. Thomas M. Hutchins, MG Troop, 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Cpl. Harry G. Newpher, Jr., Troop B, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Cpl. Edward J. McCallic, Jr., Troop F, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Cpl. Earl A. Walts, Troop F, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Cpl. Thomas T. Johnson, Jr., Troop F, 10th Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.

Sgt. Leroy Marks, Troop A, 10th Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Cpl. Patrick H. Kelley, 2d Squadron, 10th Cav., West Point, N. Y.

Sgt. Edward G. Blackmore, Troop B, 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Cpl. Cecil T. Clary, Troop E, 11th Cav., Pres. of Mon., Calif.

Cpl. Claude G. Crane, MG Troop, 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Sgt. Leonard J. Anderson, MG Troop, 12th Cav., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Cpl. Alfred C. Jaime, Troop F, 12th Cav., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Cpl. Edwin J. Franco, Troop B, 14th Cav., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Cpl. Harry O. Johnson, Troop B, 14th Cav., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Jacob F. May, Hq. Tr. 11th Cav. at Pres. of Monterey, Calif., 31 Aug.

Cpl. Jose Esperas, Co. H, 57th Inf., at Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I., 31 Aug.

Sgt. Charles E. Jones, Co. C, 7th Inf., at Vancouver Bks., Wash., 31 Aug., with rank of 1st Lt.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty, QMC

Lt. Col. Douglas Dow, 30 Aug., to office Quartermaster General, Wash., D. C., until 29 Aug., 1941.

2nd Lt. Edwards Clay Whitmore, 4 Sept., to Office Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C., until 3 Sept., 1941.

Capt. Edward August Vilt, 1 Sept., to Pres. of Monterey, Calif., until 31 Aug., 1941.

Capt. James Alexander Bonnington, 4 Sept., to office QMC, Wash., D. C., until 3 Sept., 1941.

2nd Lt. Frank George Chambers, 11 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 10 Sept., 1941.

2nd Lt. William Luther McDermott, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. William Albert Towler, Jr., (Engr.-Res.), from Wash., D. C., sail N. Y., 7 Sept., to Boringuen Field, Puerto Rico.

Capt. William Albin Peterson, 9 Sept., to Phila., Pa., until 8 Sept., 1941.

2nd Lt. Albert Lord Keneman, Jr., from Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., 11 Sept., to Office, Asst. Sec'y of War, Wash., D. C.

Extended Active Duty, MC

1st Lt. Thomas Patrick Downey, from March Field, Calif., to home, 31 Aug. 1940.

1st Lt. Amos Shephard Walner, 4 Sept., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 3 Sept., 1941.

1st Lt. William Horace Bennett, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., 5 Sept., to Elgin Fld., Valparaiso, Fla.

1st Lt. Abraham Saul Kaufman, 9 Sept., to temp. duty Carlisle Bks., Pa., thence to Ft. Bragg, N. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Joseph Edward Dushane, 7 Sept., to Ft. Devens, Mass., until 6 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Domenic Sebastian Messina, 9 Sept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., temp. duty, then to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. John Thomas Murphy, 9 Sept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., temp. duty, then to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. James Alva Sutton, 9 Sept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., temp. duty, then to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Armond Anthony DeVittorio, 9 Sept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., temp. duty, then to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Vincent Samuel Alberti, 9 Sept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., temp. duty, then to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Roy Johnson Allen, 9 Sept., to Ft. Douglas, Utah, until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Nicholas Saloom Saliba, 9 Sept., to Ft. Douglas, Utah, until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. John Leslie Reher, 9 Sept., to Ft. Douglas, Utah, until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Weir Cloyd Stevens, 9 Sept., to Hamilton Fld., Calif., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, DC

1st Lt. Alfred Barry Beard, 5 Sept., to Bolling Fld., D. C., until 4 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Leo Patrick Garry, 9 Sept., to Ft. Knox, Ky., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Milton Harold Burnat, 9 Sept., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. John Kenneth Eby, 9 Sept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., temp. duty, then to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. William Joseph Power, 9 Sept., to Ft. Belvoir, Va., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Willie King Nafel, 9 Sept., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. James Gordon Smart, 9 Sept., to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, VC

1st Lt. Benjamin Franklin Gearhart, Jr., prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. John Etherington Craige, 5 Sept., to Phila., Pa., until 4 Sept. 1941; temp. duty Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Leslie Carlton Murphy, 9 Sept., to (Continued on Next Page)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Chicago, Ill., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Harold David James, 5 Sept., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio, until 4 Sept.; temp. duty Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Henry James Lindenstruth, 5 Sept., to Ft. Snelling, Minn., until 4 Sept. 1941; temp. duty Wash., D. C.

Extended Active Duty, MAC

2nd Lt. John Cebel, 4 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 3 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Francis Melrose Lunnie, 9 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Bernard Bernhardt, 9 Sept., to Ft. Knox, Ky., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. James Alfred Cravens, 9 Sept., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Fin.

Capt. Lawrence Bernard Markey, 3 Sept., to Boston, Mass., until 2 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Edgar Alonzo Jett II, 9 Sept., to Ft. Banks, Mass., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Alwyn Vincent Larkin, 8 Sept., to Boston, Mass., until 7 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, CE

1st Lt. Floyd Edward Gidinsky, det. in QM-Rcs., 1 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 31 Aug. 1941.

2nd Lt. Charles Francis Whitlock, 3 Sept., to Borinquen Fld., Puerto Rico, sail N. Y., 4 Sept., until 20 Aug. 1941.

2nd Lt. John David Newell, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Panama, C. Z., sail N. Y., 5 Sept.

Capt. Donald Francis Horton, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Wilmer Estill Rodes, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama, C. Z., sail Charleston, S. C., 7 Sept.

2nd Lt. William Bernard Craig, 12 Sept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., until 11 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Kenneth Bertram Metcalf, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Charles Catlett, 3rd, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Ord.

Maj. Roland Winchester Sellow, from Office, C. of Ord., Wash., D. C., 2 Sept., to Indiana Ord. Works, Charlestown, Ind.

2nd Lt. Ferdinand Leo Albert, 4 Sept., to Boston Ord. Dist., Mass., until 3 Sept. 1941.

Maj. Johnson Morgan, Wash., D. C., to home 1 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Vernon Leroy Smith, 9 Sept., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Leonard Everett Zongker, 3 Sept., to O. C. of Ord., Wash., D. C., until 2 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Joseph Edwin Johnston, 5 Sept., to office, C. of O., Wash., D. C., until 4 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Stewart Bryan West, 9 Sept., to O. C. of O., Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Maj. Alfred Frederick Witte, 5 Sept., to Cleveland Ord. Dist., Ohio, until 4 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Richard Cordes Kadel, 9 Sept., to Ft. Knox, Ky., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Thomas Fleming III, 9 Sept., to O. C. of O., Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Richard Martin Hurst, 9 Sept., to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Frank Hall Winter, 9 Sept., to March Fld., Calif., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Clifford Virgil Seantlebury, 9 Sept., to O. C. of O., Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Paul Louis Christensen, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Glen Richard Slomneger, 9 Sept., to O. C. of O., Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Walter Philip Blum, 9 Sept., det. QMC-Rcs., to O. QMG, Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Samuel Walter Parnelle, Jr., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Sig.

Capt. Dexter Wilson Phillips, 3 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. John Kenneth Hillemeier, 8 Sept., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., until 7 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Otto Gerhard Quanrud, prior orders revoked.

Capt. George Lesikar, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Jerome John Czajkowski, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Puerto Rico, sail N. Y., 7 Sept.

2nd Lt. William Edgar Heron, Jr., prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. John Lester Swanner, 9 Sept., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. William Edward Willey, 9 Sept., to March Fld., Calif., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Francis B. Valentine, 15 Sept., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., until 14 Sept. 1941.

Following officers, 9 Sept., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., until 8 Sept. 1941: Capt. Gordon LeRoy Beach; Capt. Willis Brouson Foote; 1st Lt. Edward Bergman; 1st Lt. Erling Norman Flanagan.

1st Lt. Anthony Joseph Mony, 9 Sept., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Horace Marlon Wood, 9 Sept., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, CWS

Capt. Victor Clark Searle, prior orders amended.

2nd Lt. Joseph Jerome Fraser, Jr., 3 Sept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., until 2 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Clarence Henry Breedlove, 6 Sept., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 5 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Robert Giddings Boyd, 15 Sept., to

O. C. CWS, Wash., D. C., until 14 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Maurice Herbert Wright, 20 Sept., to Boston, Mass., until 19 Sept. 1941.

Capt. William Clinton Hammond, Jr., 4 Sept., to Chicago, Ill., until 3 Sept. 1941.

Maj. Clarence Welland Crowell, 15 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 14 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. William Fletcher Miles, Jr., prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Charles Ferdinand Haberstroh, 23 Sept., to Boston, Mass., until 22 Sept. 1941.

Following 1st Lts., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941: Blueford Fowler Daniel; Paul Bell Horton; Leland Newman Stead.

2nd Lt. Robert Frank Garner, Jr., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Ch.

Ch. Speer Strahlen, from Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., 4 Sept., to Ft. Myer, Va.

Ch. Cecil Henry De Kraker, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to 6th Div., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Ch. Lemuel Thad Fagan, prior orders revoked.

Ch. Raymond Lee Wilson, 16 Sept., to Ft. Snelling, Minn., until 15 Sept. 1941.

Ch. Henry Blair Whitney, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to home, 7 Sept.

Ch. Clement Anthony Siwinski, 10 Sept., to Langley Fld., Va., until 9 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Cav.

1st Lt. Lawrence Albert Peterson, 12 Sept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., until 11 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Blake Charles Miller, 12 Sept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Clark William Coleman, 16 Sept., to Gulf Coast AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex., until 15 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Edward Wayland Angle, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Carl Frederick Tibbets, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Bartow Bochette Gilbert, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, FA

Capt. Paul Ignatius Freiburger, 14 Sept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 13 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Marcus Peterson, from Ft. Ord, Calif., sail S. F., 19 Sept., to Hawaiian Dept.

Following 2nd Lts., from Ft. Ord, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 19 Sept.: George Marcel Cummins; Paul Lester McGiven; Virgil Selwin Naser; Julius Savanovsky; George Farwell Seacat; William Grimsdell Stevenson.

2nd Lt. Robert Edmund Hand, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, sail S. F., 19 Sept., to Hawaiian Dept., Honolulu, T. H.

Following officers, 12 Sept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., until 11 Sept. 1941: 1st Lt. Charles Francis Rundquist; 2nd Lt. Albert Ray Oliver, Jr.

2nd Lt. Bill Ritchie Tilley, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Thomas Seldon Burnum, 6 Sept., to Atlanta, Ga., until 5 Sept. 1941.

Maj. Frederick William Greenhut, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Riley Monroe Hayes, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, CAC

2nd Lt. Thomas White Colbourn, prior orders revoked.

Capt. Harold Hubert Newman, det. AGD-Rcs., 5 Sept., to O. T.A.G., Wash., D. C., until 4 Sept. 1941.

Following officers, 12 Sept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., until 11 Sept. 1941: 1st Lt. John Gerhard Geisel; 1st Lt. Morris Hearst; 1st Lt. Charles Myers Wantuck.

Capt. Alexander Grendon, 7 Sept., to Ft. Monroe, Va., until 6 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Wesley Nash Gordon, 9 Sept., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y., until 8 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Bartow Bochette Gilbert, 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Paul Oscar Franson, Jr., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Inf.

Capt. Marshall Micon, 14 Sept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 13 Sept. 1941.

Following 1st Lts., 14 Sept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 13 Sept. 1941: Paul Brandenburg; Charles Everett Fulton; Ralph Burdell Scheibley.

Following 2nd Lts., 14 Sept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 13 Sept. 1941: David Andrew Suddeth; James Hubert Tiley; Harold John

(Please turn to Page 18)



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—President Roosevelt spoke correctly when he described his base-destroyer agreements with Great Britain as "epochal." Aside from the fact that the bases will be helpful to us where we are vulnerable, and the destroyers helpful to Britain where she is vulnerable, they are a notice to the world that we regard her as our first line of defense, and do not propose to see it broken. In June, the President said that "The Government of the United States has made it possible for allied armies to obtain during the weeks that have passed, airplanes, artillery and munitions of many kinds, and . . . this Government, so long as the Allied Governments continue to resist, will redouble its efforts in this direction." Intended to encourage France, this pledge came too late to induce her to continue the struggle. On September 3, in a message to Congress informing it of the grant to us of the right to lease bases in British American possessions, and the transfer of destroyers to England, the President referred to the action as far-reaching preparation for continental defense "in the face of grave danger." The note of the British Ambassador, relative to the lease of the bases, said it would be "in exchange for naval and military equipment which the United States Government will transfer to His Majesty's Government." Asked whether other naval vessels would be turned over to Britain, the President told the Press that that was an "if" question, and, therefore, unanswerable.

But while the President was silent on the matter of additional naval aid to Britain, it is inferable from the official declaration of the British Ambassador that the United States is obligated to supply such aid, and to furnish military equipment as well. It necessarily follows in the international view that this Government is supporting Britain no longer with measures "short of War," but with measures of war, if considered in the light of the Hague Convention of 1907, of which the United States and Germany are signatories. That Convention prohibits "the support, in any manner, directly or indirectly, by a neutral power of a belligerent power, by warships, ammunition or war materials of any kind whatever." In his opinion upholding the transfer of destroyers, and the power of the President to accept the lease of bases without Senate or Congressional consent, Attorney General Jackson quoted from the work on International Law of Oppenheim in support of his opinion that the President was not justified in selling "mosquito boats." The quotation draws a distinction between vessels actually in service and those being built and fitting out on the order of a belligerent. Therefore, the former, Mr. Jackson held, could be transferred without violation of neutrality, while the latter could not be. Carrying this hair-splitting view on to its logical conclusion, the President could transfer our fleet in being to Britain, and that, according to Mr. Jackson, would not constitute a violation of neutrality.

However this may be, and no matter what may be the ultimate judgment of international lawyers, there is little doubt as to the German and Italian reaction, or that of Japan. The base and destroyer transfers occurred simultaneously with the receipt of a guarantee that the British Fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk, should the British Isles become untenable, but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the Empire. This guarantee, therefore, is a part of the whole transaction, and must be considered in that light. This being the case, obviously that Fleet, reinforced by us, will be preserved for operations in European waters and the Atlantic Ocean, leaving the United States Fleet available for service in the Pacific and Far East. Our Fleet could not operate in Asiatic or South Sea waters without adequate bases, and in view of the agreement relative to bases in the Western Hemisphere, it can be safely inferred that those Britain has at Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia will be available for our use. In fact, negotiations with Australia, similar to those with Canada, are in progress.

It would seem, therefore, that upon the United States has devolved the responsibility of maintaining British as well as American rights in the Pacific and Extreme Orient. Discharging this responsibility, and in accord with our policy of opposition to Japanese expansion in east Asia and the South Seas, Secretary Hull told Japan this week to keep hands off Indo-China, and expressed the hope that Japan would assent to Admiral Hart's proposal under which Section D in the International Settlement would be turned over to Japanese defense forces and Section B to the American Marines. Thus we are in the position of blocking Japan not only in China and Indo-China, but also in the Dutch East Indies, where we are opposing demands for special privileges.

The close relations established between Great Britain and the United States will have direct influence upon the course of the war. The conquered peoples will be encouraged to rise against their masters because of the new hope furnished by our attitude. Revolts in French colonies will be stimulated—Papeete is the last to renounce allegiance to the Petain Government, and division of authority has occurred in Indo-China. When the Axis Nations require Marshal Petain to sign a treaty of peace, it will be evident he has not the power to make good any transfers of territory demanded of him. This is important to us because of the French possessions in the Western Hemisphere, which we have declared shall not be handed over to any European power. Establishment of independent governments in French possessions was anticipated by the Havana Conference, and under the agreement it reached the Pan-American Republics can grant recognition to the native governments established. Thereby separated from Europe, such governments would no longer be subject to French disposition. Thus Pan America, which shares with the United States in the protection of the British Fleet, must join in the enforcement of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.

Worthy of further speculation is the effect of the agreements upon Russia and the Balkan States. The Governments of those nations are known to be exploring the consequences of our pro-British policy. Necessarily, this is disturbing the Axis Powers. Their relations with Russia are affected also by the unrest in Roumania as a result of the transfer of slices of its territory to Hungary and Bulgaria. Peace in the Balkans is essential to uninterrupted service of supply, and it looks as though it can be had only by force, and the use of force would involve Russia and probably Turkey and Greece. In view of all the circumstances, Hitler and Mussolini probably will prefer to merely make a protest against the substantial aid we have given and plan to give to Great Britain, and devote themselves to the destruction of England.

Cavalry—Col. Robert C. Rodgers, now with the 4th Cavalry at Ft. Meade, S. D., will be relieved from assignment at that post on 1 Oct. for duty as director of the Cavalry Board at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Marine Corps—Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, major general commandant of the Marine Corps, who early this week returned from an inspection of West Coast Marine facilities, was scheduled to make another flying trip yesterday, 6 Sept., to the Quantico Barracks, to inspect the 1st Marine Brigade before its departure sometime this month for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. General Holcomb, upon his return from the Pacific Coast, declared that he was highly pleased with conditions there. Men are being equipped as fast as recruited, he said, and housing conditions are satisfactory. During his stay in San Diego, 15 to 24 Aug., General Holcomb inspected the 2nd Marine Brigade and visited the new 19,000-acre training area, ten miles from the Marine Base, which was recently leased. Temporary barracks are being erected on the area which will provide an ideal training ground for the West Coast forces. Every type of weapon may be fired on the tract, he pointed out.

Lack of such an area near Quantico, General Holcomb said, was one of the reasons for the removal of the 1st Brigade to Guantanamo.

Leaving San Diego, the commandant visited the Department of the Pacific headquarters in San Francisco and the Marine detachment at Mare Island Navy Yard. He returned by way of New York, visiting the World's Fair, where the Marine Detachment held an evening parade in his honor. Accompanying the general were Mrs. Holcomb and his son.

Departure of the approximately 2,500 officers and men of the 1st Brigade from Quantico will by no means denude the great East Coast post. Approximately 270 officers and 1,230 men, including the base air detachment of the 1st Marine Aircraft Group, will remain at Quantico. The majority of the officers are on the staffs of, or are attending the Marine Corps Schools or the 3rd Reserve Officers' Course. The remainder of the officers and most of the men are attached to the service detachment, the barracks detachment, the rifle range and the signal detachment.

About the 15th or 20th of this month, hard-working Marine recruiters expect to be able to relax for the first time in weeks as they chortle "C'est fini." And the drive to add 9,000 men to the Marine Corps, to bring it to its new authorized strength of 34,000 enlisted men, will be finished—and that in just three months. Starting with 25,000 men, the Corps on 31 Aug. had a strength of 32,197 enlisted men—just 1,903 men short of the goal. The recruiters also point with pride to the fact that the big increase came hard on the heels of an expansion nearly as large, that from 17,500 to 25,000 men, begun just a year ago.

Quartermaster Corps—Seven new Quartermaster Motor Supply Depots have been established at the following locations: Schenectady, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Normoyle Quartermaster Depot, Tex., and San Francisco, Calif. The purpose of the new Quartermaster Motor Supply Depots is to expedite the distribution of motor transport parts to Army units throughout the country. Fort Wayne, Mich., will be the key Depot and will replenish the other Depots with parts. The Depots will request parts by radio, telegraph, or long distance telephone, and delivery will be made from the Fort Wayne Depot by express if necessary. Fort Wayne was until recently the station of the 2d Infantry (less two battalions).

Corps Areas served and the locations of the new Quartermaster Motor Supply Depots serving them are as follows: First and Second, Schenectady, N. Y.; Third, Baltimore, Md.; Fourth, Atlanta, Ga.; Fifth and Sixth, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Seventh, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Eighth, Normoyle Quartermaster Depot, Tex., and Ninth, San Francisco, Calif.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—A number of orders to Naval Reserve officers of the class CEC-V(S) were issued by the Bureau of Yards and Docks during the past week. Among these orders were the following:

Lt. Comdr. E. J. Spaulding, San Francisco, Calif., to active duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, on or about 9 Sept. 1940. Lt. Eigil L. Hansen, on active duty in the 14th Naval District, has been reinstated in his former rank of lieutenant commander. Lt. (jg) Arthur H. Castelazo, on active duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has been promoted to lieutenant. Lt. (jg) Jack W. Schwartz, Los Angeles, Calif., has been ordered to active duty in the 14th Naval District, on or about 16 Sept. 1940. Lt. (jg) William O. Treher, Custer, S. D., has been ordered to active duty in the 14th Naval District, on or about 1 Oct. 1940.

Lt. Cornelius B. S. Bishop, Bayside, L. I., N. Y., has been ordered to active duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department. Lt. (jg) William C. Owens, Cranston, R. I., has been ordered to active duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, on or about 11 Sept. 1940. Lt. (jg) George T. Swiggum, Grand Forks, N. D., has been ordered to active duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, on or about 16 Sept. 1940.

A few contracts were awarded by the bureau during the week, the largest single item being an extension to the gasoline system at the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station, which will cost \$246,545. Improvement of the power plant at Brooklyn Navy Yard will cost \$185,000. A contract for freight elevators, in the general storehouse at the new Naval Supply Depot, Oakland, Calif., was awarded in the amount of \$129,799. Other contracts were let for modernization of some rooms in Brooklyn Naval Hospital, extension of lighting, fire alarm and telephone services at Mare Island Ammunition Depot and widening and oiling roads at Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot.

Signal Corps—Col. Louis B. Bender, SC, USA, until recently on duty as head of the Research and Development Division of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and now on leave of absence pending his retirement on 30 Sept., has accepted a post as consulting engineer of the Radio Division of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company with headquarters in Baltimore, Md.

Coast Artillery Corps—Announcement is made this week of the appointment of Second Lieutenant John Edward Burrows, Coast Artillery Corps Reserve (Honor Graduate), as Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army, with date of rank, date of appointment and date of acceptance as of September 3, 1940. He is assigned to the 61st Coast Artillery with station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The U. S. Army Mine Planter "J. Franklin Bell" has arrived at the Panama Canal Department and has been assigned to the Harbor Defenses of Balboa, Ft. Amador, C. Z.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—The Surgeon General of the Navy, Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire (MC), USN, announced this week that the Medical Corps of the Navy is being increased in strength proportionate with the expanding Navy and the Marine Corps. Examinations for appointments as commissioned officers in the

Medical Department of the Navy will be held 6 to 9 Jan. 1941. Admiral McIntire also announced that appointments are being made in the Medical Corps of the Naval Reserve, of male citizens of the United States, graduates of class "A" medical schools, who are under 50 years of age and who meet the physical and professional requirements.

The examination to be held in January will be for appointment as assistant surgeon, in the Medical Corps of the Regular Navy, effective approximately two months from date of examination, and for acting assistant surgeon (intern), effective 1 July 1941. Requests for authorization to appear for these examinations should be submitted to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., in sufficient time to permit the authorization to reach the applicant prior to 30 Dec. 1940.

Applicants for appointments as assistant surgeon must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31, graduates of Class "A" medical schools and have completed one year of intern training in a hospital accredited for intern training by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. Applicants for appointment as acting assistant surgeon (intern) are not required to submit evidence of previous intern training, and are appointed for a period of 18 months, during which time they serve as interns in the larger naval hospitals which are approved for intern training. After completion of one year of service acting assistant surgeons are eligible for examination for appointment as assistant surgeons. Acting assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons receive the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (junior grade).

A circular of information for applicants for appointment as medical officers of the Navy, containing full information regarding physical requirements, professional examinations, rates of pay, and promotion and retirement data may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Applications for appointment in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve should be addressed to the commandant of the Naval District in which the applicant resides, who will upon request furnish complete information regarding vacancies in ranks, etc., of officers of the Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve in his district. The addresses of the Naval Commandants may be obtained from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Army Chaplains—Chaplain Frank L. Miller (lieutenant colonel) will leave the Eighth Division, Ft. Jackson, S. C., 10 Sept. for duty in the Office Chief of Chaplains in Washington, D. C. His post will be filled by Chaplain Willis T. Howard (lieutenant colonel), who was relieved from assignment at Ft. McClellan, Ala., on 5 Sept. Chaplain Terence P. Finnegan (first lieutenant) will be transferred from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to the 7th Division, Ft. Ord, Calif.

Chaplain Morris U. Lively, chaplain for the Oklahoma District of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been elected department chaplain of the Oklahoma Department of the Reserve Officers' Association.

A Hammond electric organ, installed in the chapel at the Overseas Recruit Depot, Ft. Slocum, N. Y., was used for the first time on 11 Aug. Other improvements in the equipment of the chaplain's department include venetian blinds in the library and the office, a twenty-four drawer steel filing cabinet, and new ceiling lights in the library. Chaplain Charles C. Merrill is the present incumbent at this station which is commanded by Col. Edwin Gunner, Infantry.

The Post Exchange Council, Kelly Field, Tex., has appropriated sufficient money to the chaplain's fund to purchase air-conditioning units for the Post Chapel. Chaplain Paul B. Rupp is Post Chaplain. Col. E. A. Lohman, AC, is the Commanding Officer.

Organized Naval Reserve—The Bureau of Navigation this week issued Naval Reserve Circular Letter No. 26-40, listing the tentative dates on which the Naval Reserve Inspection Board will inspect divisions and battalions of the Organized Naval Reserve during the fiscal year 1941, and giving information on the procedures which will be followed during inspection and the uniforms and equipment to be worn. Inspections will begin 9 Sept. at Portland, Me., and end 19 June 1941, at Pawtucket, R. I., after a circuit of the country.

Reservists Clothing Issue—Commanding officers of ships and stations have been requested by the Bureau of Navigation to examine the service records of Naval Reservists reporting for active duty and to issue orders to the disbursing officer, stating the value of gratuitous issues of clothing and small stores to which the Naval Reservist is entitled. An entry will be made in the service record showing the amount of the gratuitous issue of uniforms to which the individual is entitled, and the value of the actual issue made.

Air Corps—Commenting on newspaper articles chronicling the Army's paucity in first class fighting planes, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, declared this week that such discussions have become a "war of figures." As a matter of fact, he said, a great many different strengths can be attributed to the Air Corps, according to how the planes are defined and grouped. The truth is, the Chief of Staff said, that the Air Force has about 1,500 usable tactical planes. Of this total, he said, about 1,000 combat type planes are classified as below the most modern types. For example, he pointed out, the P-36's are not classified as most modern because they do not have the new armor and the new gas tanks. It is probable that we have about 500 of the most modern tactical planes, about 300 of which are strictly combat type. However, he declared, increased deliveries will start in October and will continue rapidly through November and December.

Three regional control officers have been assigned to the weather regions of the Air Corps. Capt. Ivan L. Farman, AC, now on duty with the 1st Weather Squadron, March Field, Calif., will be regional control officer of the First Weather Region; 1st Lt. Leo P. Dahl, AC, now on duty with the 2nd Weather Squadron, Langley Field, Va., is regional control officer of the Second Weather Region, and Capt. Sidney A. Ofstun, AC, now on duty with the 3rd Weather Squadron, Barksdale Field, La., is assigned as regional control officer of the Third Weather Region.

Field Artillery—Discussing newspaper stories that the United States Army is employing the 75-mm artillery which the French found inadequate, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, pointed out at his press conference this week that the modernized 75's which we are using, together with newly developed projectiles and propellants, make a very satisfactory weapon for many purposes. The Regular Army is being equipped with this modernized weapon and deliveries to so equip the

National Guard units are expected shortly, he said. The General declared that the gun as used by the French has a range of only 8,500 yards, while our modernized weapon shoots 15,000 yards. As to anti-tank uses, the Chief of Staff declared that ours is a very good weapon. New powder and new shaped projectiles have added to the muzzle velocity of our weapon, he pointed out, while the new mount gives the piece greater flexibility as well as adding to the range.

Finance Department—The last group of promotions of Army officers from major to lieutenant colonel, confirmed by the Senate on 27 Aug., resulted in the advancement of nine majors of the Finance Department. The new colonels of that Branch are Maj. Edmund W. McLarren, Maxton H. Flint, Charles Lewis, Herbert Baldwin, Harold R. Priest, Louis W. Maddox, Leo L. Goecker, Paul S. Beard and Hugh A. Wear.

U. S. COAST GUARD

The oft postponed commissioning ceremonies of the Elizabeth City, N. C., Air Station will be held about 17 Oct., it was announced at Headquarters this week. Originally scheduled to be held early in August, a number of factors contributed to the delay. One of these was the fact that Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of N. C., slated to be principal speaker, was removed from the active political spotlight by being nominated to be Comptroller General of the United States, a post that carries with it a fifteen year term of office. Complete plans for the ceremonies have not been arranged, but it is understood that Rear Admiral Russell R. Woesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, will be present.

New Maritime Stations

Announcement has been made that two new \$600,000 Maritime Training Service stations will be constructed in the near future. One will be at Point Huemana, Calif., and the other at St. Petersburg, Fla. The stations will be nearly identical. Plans call for the construction at each facility of two story T shaped buildings. Connected with the long bar, or tail of the T will be eight 32 man barracks. The short bar of the T will be 239 feet long, while the long bar will extend 420 feet. The buildings will contain all facilities, administration offices, galleys, mess halls, and auditoriums, and some portions will be air conditioned.

Captain Gabbett Dies

Capt. Cecil M. Gabbett, USCG, commandant of the Jacksonville Coast Guard District, died suddenly on 3 Sept. at Seattle, Wash., where he was on leave. Captain Gabbett, who was 58 years old at the time of his death, had a distinguished record in the Coast Guard. During the World War he served as executive officer on the USS Albatross and later commanded the USS Dorothea, both vessels being naval vessels. He served four years on the International Ice Patrol and in 1930 commanded the vessels comprising this force. He also saw four years of service in the Bering Sea Patrol.

Board of Visitors

Following are the recommendations of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy. The Board was composed of Senators Josiah W. Bailey, Chairman, Bennett Champ Clark, W. Warren Barbour, John H. Overton, and Representatives S. O. Bland, Francis D. Cushman, Louis Ludlow, James A. O'Leary, Eugene B. Crowe, Lindsay Warren, Comdr. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, US, Secretary to the Board.

"The Board of Visitors finds itself favorably impressed with the administration of the academy, with the type of instruction being given the student body, with the well planned curriculum due to the untiring efforts of the Coast Guard Academy Advisory Committee, with the splendid personnel of the cadet corps, and with the physical plant except for certain needed additions required because of the expansion of the cadet body to meet present urgent need for additional officers.

"The needs apparent at this time are made as recommendations by this body after a thorough study of the problem, after discussion with the Coast Guard administrative officers, and after consideration of the carefully prepared report of the advisory committee, a copy of which is appended hereto.

"The Board of Visitors therefore recommends appropriations for the following items:

"1. Infirmary and ordnance building: \$300,000. This will release the second floor in the administration building, Hamilton Hall, for instructors' offices, conference and reading rooms, and will make possible the use of the present offices in the academic building, Sater-

terice Hall, now used by the instructors, as additional classrooms. It will also permit the use of the present armory space in the gymnasium, Billard Hall, for locker space for the increased number of cadets.

"2. Extension of the library: \$100,000. Present studies seem to point to the advisability of joining the present library wing of Hamilton Hall to the engineering building, McAllister Hall. This would more than double the size of the present reading room and would open up present unused space over the lobby, with extension over the wings of McAllister Hall for bookstacks, all of which would be on one level.

"3. Extension of the cadet barracks, Chase Hall, to quarter 300 cadets, 2 in a room: \$20,000. This will involve the extension of the north wing of this building to provide the additional cadet rooms and toilets, and the extension of the present messroom to join this wing.

"4. Bathhouse and wharves: \$200,000. This would provide a bathhouse and additional stowage for boats which are now entirely inadequate for the program of instruction in seamanship and small-boat sailing.

"5. Recommendation replacement for schooner Chase: \$200,000. This recommendation reaffirms a similar one made in the report of the Board of Visitors (1939). This vessel is urgently needed for the instruction of cadets in the handling of sails and is made necessary by the loss of the schooner Chase in the hurricane of 1938.

"The Board of Visitors wishes to commend very highly the Coast Guard Academy. It is really a very unusual and most useful institution. It is regretted that it is not as well known as it should be to the American public since it is an institution of which our country may well be proud. Its standards are high. It has an able faculty and its curriculum is one of the best in the country. One of the Advisory Committee, composed of five persons of distinction in the field of education, stated to the Board that the Coast Guard, as a school of engineering, ranks amongst the first 10 in this country. The Congress ought to know that this Advisory Committee, composed of eminent representatives of our foremost institutions of learning, has prepared an extraordinarily fine curriculum and the Coast Guard has established it.

"We are attaching hereto copy of the report of this Advisory Committee as made to the Board of Visitors.

"The Board of Visitors would be remiss in its duty if it did not make special mention of the unusual service of Capt. E. D. Jones, who is now retiring. The period of his service has marked a great advance in the institution from every point of view, and he is entitled to the thanks of the Congress and his country for the excellent service which he has rendered as superintendent."

First Air Base Group

Langley Field, Va.—Base Headquarters and First Air Base Squadron (Double), a designation at least four years old, has been changed to the more modern name of the First Air Base Group (Reinforced). For the time being, at least, the men of the new group will be divided into the old Administrative, Operations, Materiel and Security Sections.

Even the command of the organization remains the same. Lt. Col. Clyde V. Finter, temporarily in command of Langley Field in the absence of Col. Jacob W. S. Wuest, assumed command of the new group 1 Sept. Under him are the four section commanders, Maj. Henry G. Woodward, AC, Security Section; 2nd Lt. William C. Clark, AC, Administrative Section; 2nd Lt. Cyrus W. Kitchens, Jr., AC, Materiel Section, and 2nd Lt. Virgil M. Gillum, Air-Res., Operations Section.

Col. Finter is known chiefly for his aid in the development of automatic radio control of an airplane, the aerial torpedo and the Sperry Messenger Plane. In flight he was able to hook this airplane onto an airship.

Service Voting Rights

To clear up all uncertainties and misunderstandings concerning the provisions that have been made by the several states with regard to voting by personnel of the armed forces of the United States, Representative Fred L. Crawford, of Mich., had a compilation of state laws made by the State Law Division of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Following are the voting requirements with regard to personnel of the armed services now in force in each of the states.

ALABAMA

"No person shall lose or acquire a residence . . . by being absent from his or her place of residence in the civil or military service of the State or the United States; neither shall any soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States acquire a residence by being stationed in this State" (Code 1928, sec. 366). "Any qualified elector . . . who may at any general, special, or municipal election . . . by reason of his regular business and in the performance of his regular duties be absent from the State or from the county in which he is a qualified elector may vote [by mail]" (sec. 405). Registration must be in person but need not be renewed (sec. 385).

¹ 1939 session laws not available.

ALASKA

No specific reference to voters absent in military service found. "Any elector of the Territory who believes that he will be unavoidably absent from his home and more than 2 miles distant from the voting place in which he is qualified to vote, may vote [apparently within the Territory and before a commissioner] at any primary, special, or general election" (Laws 1939, ch. 82). No provision found for absent registration.

ARIZONA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 3). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed to be a resident of this State in consequence of his being stationed at any military or naval place within this State" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 6). A law "to enable qualified electors in the military or naval establishments of the State of Arizona or of the United States in any capacity to exercise the right of suffrage while absent from the State in such military establishments" approved 20 June 1918 (Laws 1918, extra sess., ch. 11) was apparently considered superseded by the general absent voting law as it is not included in the 1928 Code. "A qualified and registered elector who is absent from the county of which he is an elector, or who expects to be absent from such county, at the time of holding any general or primary election" (Code 1928, sec. 1303) may vote by mail. "Electors of the State who are temporarily out of the State may, during the period of registration, be registered by writing to the recorder of the county wherein such elector has a legal residence" (sec. 1167).

ARKANSAS

"No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State" (Const., Art. III, sec. 7). Any soldier, sailor, or marine, being a qualified elector of the State unavoidably absent from the State on active duty at the time of a general or primary election may vote at an election to be held on the same day and in the same manner as elections in the State with each regiment, separate battalion, troop, or battery (Digest 1937, secs. 4785-4787). As the general absent-voting law provides that any person being absent from his regular voting place within or without the State may vote by mail (sec. 4782) and the specific provision for military voting applies only outside of the State, presumably a soldier within the State may vote by mail under the general law. Registration is effected by payment of poll taxes (Laws, 1939, No. 82).

CALIFORNIA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States" (Const., Art. II, sec. 4). Any voter who expects to be absent from his election precinct on the day of any primary or general election may vote by mail (Laws, 1939, c. 26, secs. 5882, 5900, 5911). An elector absent from the county may file an affidavit as to his residence and forward it in duplicate to the county clerk of the county in which he claims to be an elector, who shall, if it is received within the time allowed for registration enter it in the proper register (Laws, 1939, c. 26, sec. 132).

COLORADO

"For the purpose of voting . . . no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or mili-

tary service of the State, or of the United States" (Const., Art. VII, sec. 4). Any qualified, registered elector absent from his county on the day of a general or primary election may vote by mail (Comp. Laws, Supp. 1932, secs. 7727, 7729). "Any qualified elector may be registered by filing or causing to be filed with the county clerk a verified application for such registration" (Laws, 1939, c. 103, sec. 6).

CONNECTICUT

No existing provision has been found differentiating persons in military service from other voters of the State. A temporary law, approved 21 March 1918, provided that "every qualified elector of this State who is in the service of the military or naval forces of the United States, and in consequence thereof is absent from this State on the day of such election, shall have the same right to give . . . his ballot for candidates for offices voted at such election . . . as he would have if present at the time of voting in said election in the town in which he is a registered and qualified elector." Ballots were to be mailed to commanding officers who were to receive and mail the voted ballots (Laws, 1918, extra session, ch. 1). Presumably no specific provision is necessary since "any qualified elector of this State who shall be absent from the State during the entire day of any National or State election" may vote by mail (Supp. 1931-35, sec. 168c). There is no provision for absent voting within the State, nor for absent registration. However, registration need not be renewed.

DELAWARE

"Every person enlisted or engaged in any military or naval organization of this State or the United States and who prior to enlistment was a resident of any election district of this State shall not lose his domicile in such election district by reason of such enlistment" (Rev. Code, 1935, sec. 1734). "Whenever any of the qualified voters of the State shall be engaged in the military or naval service of this State or of the United States and as such absent from the election district of their residence on the days appointed by law for holding county, State, congressional, or Presidential elections within this State, or on the days appointed . . . for holding special elections to fill vacancies, such qualified electors shall be entitled at such time to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election" (sec. 1926). A poll shall be opened in each company where those within 2 miles thereof shall vote—others at the most convenient poll (sec. 1935). There are additional statutory provisions for voting by mail by persons "in the public service of the United States" (sec. 1945) which have been held unconstitutional (State v. Lyons, 5 Atl. 2d 495). Citizens of the State engaged or enlisted in military or naval service are entitled to be registered in the district in which they resided prior to election (sec. 1735). Registrars shall visit each encampment "in whatever part of the world they may be located" who shall register voters of the State (secs. 1736-1740).

FLORIDA

The only specific reference to voting rights of persons in military service provides that "any soldier, sailor, or marine who returns to the State after the time for payment of poll tax or for registration has expired, may be permitted to vote in any municipal, primary, or regular election upon the presentation of his discharge to the election officers and establishing the fact that he is the bona fide holder of same and that he could have been duly authorized to vote in said election except for his absence from the State and the fact that he was engaged in the military or naval service of the United States" (Comp. Laws 1927, sec. 249). Absentee voting by persons outside of the State was authorized by Laws 1935, chapter 16986 and absentee registration by chapter 16987. In State v. Page (109 So. 854) the supreme court of the State held the absent registration law unconstitutional. The discussion and the declaration of unconstitutionality concern the registration law but as the ballots cast by absentees were thrown out and since the reasoning appears to apply equally to absent voting this decision has apparently invalidated both voting and registering from without the State. An elector expecting to be absent on election day may vote in person not more than 15 nor less than 3 days before an election (Comp. Laws 1927, sec. 436).

GEORGIA

"No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval services of the United States shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State" (Code 1933, sec. 2-602). "Any voter, when required by his regular business and habitual duties to be absent from the city and county, ward or district, in which he is registered may vote by registered mail" (sec. 34-3301). Prior to the passage of a general absent-voting law Georgia provided in 1918 (Laws, p. 238-246) until "12 months after the final declaration of peace between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government" for voting by mail by persons absent "in any enterprise connected with the prosecution of the war." Registration must be in person (Code 1933, sec. 34-107) but need not be re-

newed. On application, persons discharged from the United States Army or Navy are listed in a "Discharged Soldiers' and Sailors' List" and "shall not be disqualified on account of nonpayment of poll taxes which may have accrued within 6 months previous to their entry into the service of the United States, during such service, or within 6 months after their discharge" (secs. 34-501, 34-503).

HAWAII

"No registered voter shall be deprived of his right to vote at any primary, county, or general election by reason of his absence from the precinct in which he otherwise would have the right to vote, provided such absence at the time of such election is held to be caused by being called into the service of the Territory or the United States by virtue of orders issued by either the Governor of the Territory or the President of the United States of America . . . all mobilization grounds of the National Guard of the Territory, or all places where such National Guard may be congregated on active service, are for the purposes of any primary, county, or general elections declared to be polling places . . . Whenever the National Guard shall have been called into active service, or whenever volunteers have been called into service through proclamation of the President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Governor to ascertain the places at which the National Guard or such troops at the date of any primary, county, or general election . . . will be stationed." (Rev. Laws, 1935, sec. 7696). Voters expecting to be absent may leave their vote with the local officials, but this applies only within 5 days preceding elections (Laws, 1937, pp. 266-267). Absent registration is permitted (Rev. Laws, 1935, sec. 7649).

IDAHOO

"For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of this State or of the United States" (Constitution, art. VI, sec. 5). "Any qualified elector" absent from his election precinct may vote by mail (Laws, 1937, ch. 45), and any qualified elector "who is an officer, agent, or employee of the United States Government or of this State temporarily absent from his or her precinct" may register by mail (Code, 1932, secs. 33-715). While for others registration must be in person, it need not be renewed except on change of residence (Laws, 1939, ch. 1904).

ILLINOIS

"Qualified electors of this State enlisted in companies or regiments organized in this State and absent from their election precincts on the day prescribed by law for the holding of any general election because engaged in the actual military service of the State or of the United States shall be entitled to vote for all State officers and on all State-wide questions in any such election. The qualified electors of any such company or regiment shall vote as a group or unit" (Rev. Stat., 1939, p. 1518). Absentee voting is permitted to "any qualified elector" absent from the county on business (p. 1515). Absent registration is not permitted. Requirements as to renewal of registration vary in different localities.

INDIANA

"No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the Army or Navy of the United States, or of their Allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote" (constitution, art. II, sec. 3). "No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State by reason of his absence, either on business of this State or of the United States" (constitution, art. II, sec. 4). Qualified electors absent on business may vote by mail, but if one's residence is outside the State, the law applies only to citizens of the State employed in State or Federal Government residing in the District of Columbia or other Federal Territory (Laws, 1935, ch. 316). Absent registration is not permitted, but registration need not be renewed (Burns' Anno. Stat., 1933, sec. 29-308).

IOWA

"No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barracks, or military or naval place or station within this State" (constitution, art. II, sec. 4). Absent voting by qualified voters absent from the county is permitted at all elections (Code, 1935, sec. 927). The affidavit of an absent voter constitutes registration (sec. 954).

KANSAS

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States. . . . The legislature may make provision for taking the votes of electors who may be absent from their townships or wards in the volunteer military service of the United States, or the militia service of this State; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to allow any soldier, seaman, or marine in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States the right to vote" (constitution, art. V, sec. 2). According to judicial interpreta-

tion, "If an officer of the Regular Army has a residence in the State, irrespective of his connection therewith, and is absent temporarily in the service, the provisions of the section do not extend to him" (Hunt v. Richards, 4 Kan. 476). "It shall be lawful for qualified electors of Kansas who may, on the occurrence of any annual election, be absent from their township or ward, employed in the militia or volunteer service of the State or the United States, to vote for county, district, or State officers, members of the legislature, and for Members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the places where they may be stationed on the day of such election" (Gen. Stat., 1935, sec. 25-1201). Qualified electors outside the county but within the State may vote in person at general elections at the precinct in which they may be (secs. 25-1001, 25-1002). Those outside the State during primary or general elections may vote by mail (sec. 25-1101). No provision is made for absentee registration, but renewal is not required (secs. 12-904, 13-311).

KENTUCKY

"No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed within the same" (constitution, sec. 146). A statutory provision repeats this section of the constitution and adds "nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote" (Baldwin's Rev. Stats., 1936, sec. 1440). Neither absentee voting nor registration is permitted. An absent-voting law which specifically provided for persons absent in military service (Laws 1918, ch. 37) was held unconstitutional (Clark v. Nash, 132 Ky. 594).

LOUISIANA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or to have lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States" (constitution, art. VIII, sec. 11). While a constitutional amendment was adopted in 1936 to authorize absent voting by mail, no legislation in furtherance thereof has been passed. Persons expecting to be absent at any election may vote not more than 10 nor less than 2 days prior to the election in the parish or residence (Dart's Gen. Stats., 1932, secs. 2686-87). There is no provision for absent registration. Voters must register in person every 4 years (sec. 2629). A temporary act of 1918 (Laws No. 264) authorized registration by mail of persons in the service of the United States during the war.

MAINE

"But persons in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barracks, or military place, in any town or plantation. . . . No person, however, shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence from the State in the military service of the United States, or of this State" (constitution, art. II, sec. 1). Citizens of the State absent from the State in military service may vote for Presidential electors, State and county officers at "each regiment and battery without the State" (Rev. Stats., 1930, p. 102). Any qualified voter absent from the city or town of residence may vote at any election by mail (Laws 1937, ch. 183; Laws 1939, ch. 234). There is no provision for absent registration. The tax lists constitute the registration lists.

MARYLAND

When a state of war exists or circumstances occur to cause the Government of the United States to call the National Guard into service, any qualified elector absent in the military or naval service of the United States or the State may vote by mail (Bagby's Anno. Code, 1924, secs. 225, 227, 230). There is no general provision for absent voting nor for absent registration.

MASSACHUSETTS

When registered voters are absent in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of a biennial State election, the secretary of state is charged with the duty of sending them absent voters' ballots (Gen. Laws, 1932, p. 617). They vote, however, under a general absent-voting law (pp. 616-622, as amended). "Any soldier or sailor in the service of the United States who had a legal residence in any city or town in the Commonwealth at the time of entering said service, who by reason of his being in the Army or Navy was absent from the city or town during the periods when sessions for listing and for registration were held, may appear, . . . prove his qualifications as a voter, . . . and be registered, if he so appears not less than 3 days before the election" (Laws, 1939, ch. 140, sec. 17). There is no provision for absent registration. Primary registration is as a taxpayer.

MICHIGAN

"No elector shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his being employed in the service of the United States or of this State" (constitution, art. III, sec. 2). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed

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Service Voting Rights

(Continued from Preceding Page)

a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed in any military or naval place within the State" (constitution, art. III, sec. 3). "No qualified elector in the actual military service of the United States or of this State, or in the Army or Navy thereof, * * * or any regularly enrolled members of a citizens' military or naval training camp, held under the authority of the Government of the United States or the State of Michigan, * * * shall be deprived of a vote by reason of absence from the township, ward, or State in which he or she resides" (constitution, art. III, sec. 1). Persons absent in military service may vote under a general absent-voting law (Comp. Laws 1929, secs. 3134-3147, as amended). Absent registration is permitted (sec. 2774).

MINNESOTA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 3). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 4). Any qualified elector may vote by mail (Laws, 1939, ch. 345, pt. 4). Absentee registration is permitted (Laws, 1939, ch. 345, pt. 2).

MISSISSIPPI

The special enactment for soldier voting (Laws, 1917, ch. 184; Amended Laws, 1918, ch. 184) has apparently been considered a temporary law, and subsequent provisions for general absent voting were repealed (Laws 1932, ch. 202). According to secondary sources (Harris, Joseph P., Registration of Voters in the United States, p. 265; Chaffee, A. E., Summary of General Election Laws, 1936 ed.), absent registration is permitted, but no statute has been found.

MISSOURI

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States" (constitution, art. VIII, sec. 7). "Qualified electors absent from the State on military or naval service shall * * * be enabled by law to vote at general or special elections" (constitution, art. VIII, sec. 9). Electors absent from the State on military or naval service during a general election may vote by mail (Rev. Stat. 1929, secs. 10224-10231, as amended, Laws 1939, p. 383). The general absent-voting law of Missouri (Gilchrist's Supp., 1937, secs. 10181-10184) in its terms would appear to apply to voting without the State but is limited by the constitutional provision (art. VIII, sec. 9) authorizing the legislature to enable qualified voters (other than those in military service) absent from their counties but within the State to vote. Specific provision is made (Laws 1939, p. 384) for absent registration of persons absent in military service.

MONTANA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the State or of the United States" (constitution, art. IX, sec. 3). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the same" (constitution, art. IX, sec. 7). An absent-voting law applicable to persons in military service (Laws 1918, ch. 18) was repealed in 1935 (Laws, ch. 163). A general law (Rev. Codes 1935, secs. 715-735) authorizes any qualified elector absent from the county of his residence to vote by mail. Absent registration is not permitted.

NEBRASKA

"Every elector in the military or naval service of the United States or of this State may exercise the right of suffrage at such place and under such regulations as may be provided by law" (constitution, art. VI, sec. 3). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army and Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein" (constitution, art. VI, sec. 4). Persons absent in military service are specifically provided for under the terms of the general absent-voting law (Comp. Stat. 1929 and Supp. 1935, secs. 32-801, 32-816; Laws 1937, ch. 79), but they vote as other voters. Absent registration is not permitted.

NEVADA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States" (constitution, sec. 43). "The right of suffrage shall be enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled to the same who may be in the military or naval service of the United States: Provided, the votes so cast shall be made to apply to the county and township of which said voters were bona fide residents at the time of their enlistment: And provided further, That the payment of a poll tax or a registra-

tion of such voters shall not be required as a condition to the right of voting. Provision shall be made by law regulating the manner of voting, holding elections, and making returns of such election" (constitution, sec. 44). Qualified electors may vote by mail (Compiled Laws 1929, secs. 2553-2567). Registration of persons in military service would seem not to be required (constitution, sec. 44; Laws 1917, ch. 231, sec. 2; Compiled Laws 1929, sec. 2566). According to Chaffee's Summary of the General Election Laws, 1936 edition, these provisions are interpreted as requiring registration by mail.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

"A residence acquired by any person in any town shall not be interrupted or lost by temporary absence therefrom, with the intention of returning thereto as his home" (Public Laws 1926, p. 105). A special soldiers' absent-voting law (Laws 1917, ch. 95) was repealed by a general absent-voting law (Laws 1925, ch. 20) under which absentees may vote by mail but only for presidential electors (Public Laws 1926, pp. 132-137; Laws 1929, ch. 102). There is no provision for absent registration, but renewal during continuance as a voter is not required.

NEW JERSEY

"No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State, * * * in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the Army or Navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent elector may vote, and for the canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside" (constitution, art. II, sec. 1). Soldier voting is restricted to "time of war," applies to any election, and is done by mail. An elector in the military service may file his name and address with the county board or any person having knowledge of the name and address of an elector absent in the service may file the name and military address of those to whom the act applies (Rev. Stat. 1937, secs. 19-35-1-19). "Any elector who has been in such service but who has been honorably discharged from such service subsequent to the last registration day for such election, may vote upon exhibiting * * * a certificate showing his discharge from such service, but in municipalities having permanent registration such elector shall first fill out an emergency voting form" (sec. 19-35-13).

NEW MEXICO

"No person shall be deemed to have acquired or lost residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or of the State" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 4). "Citizens of the State absent from their places of legal residence in the military or naval service of the United States or of this State, and being otherwise qualified electors, may be allowed to vote at any election for all State officers, Presidential electors, Representatives in Congress, and upon constitutional amendments, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 6). The general absent-voting law was held unconstitutional (Thompson v. Scheier, 40 N. Mex. 199) and there has apparently been no enactment putting the constitutional provision for soldier voting into effect. Absent registration is permitted (Laws, 1939, ch. 152).

NEW YORK

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States" (constitution, art. II, sec. 4). " * * * In time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the Army or Navy thereof, shall be deprived of his or her vote by reason of his or her absence from such election district; and the legislature shall provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes" (constitution, art. II, sec. 1). Qualified voters absent from their residences may vote by mail (Cahill's Constitutional Laws, 1930, pp. 819-821; Supp. 1935, pp. 218-249; Laws, 1936, ch. 705). A specific soldiers' voting law of 1917 (Laws, ch. 815) was repealed in 1922 (Laws, ch. 588). Absent registration is not permitted.

NORTH CAROLINA

No provision found specifically referring to voting rights of persons in military service. Any qualified voter may vote by mail (Laws, 1939, ch. 150). Registration in person outside of regular period for registration is permitted to those expecting to be absent (Michele's Code, 1935, sec. 5961) but absent registration is not.

NORTH DAKOTA

"No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States" (constitution, sec. 125).

"No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of his being stationed therein" (constitution, sec. 126). County auditors are required to maintain a register of persons qualified to vote in the county who are absent in military service and to send them ballots and return envelopes on which postage is paid (Laws, 1918, ch. 6). Any qualified elector absent from the county may vote by mail (Compiled Laws, 1913, secs. 992-1004; Laws 1933, ch. 107). No provision for absent registration found.

OHIO

"No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall by being stationed in any garrison, or military or naval station within the State, be considered a resident of this State" (constitution, art. V, sec. 5). "Whenever in time of war any qualified voter of this State shall be in the actual military service of this State or of the United States, in the Army or Navy or militia thereof, and by reason thereof is unavoidably absent from his election district on election day, such absent voter shall be entitled to vote as fully as if he were present at his place of residence in the same manner herein provided for other absent voters. The secretary of state, in such cases, if the number of such voters exceeds 100, shall have authority to organize a staff to visit such headquarters and to care for the casting, sealing, and return of such absent voters' ballots to their appropriate counties" (Throckmorton's Anno. Code 1934, sec. 4785-141). Persons absent during the period for registration may personally register before leaving their precincts (sec. 4785-55).

OKLAHOMA

"For the purpose of voting, no member of the Regular Army or Navy of the United States shall gain a residence in this State by reason of being stationed in this State, nor shall any such person lose a residence in the State while absent from the State in the military or naval service of the United States" (constitution, art. III, sec. 2). A law specifically on soldier voting (Stat. 1931, secs. 5821-5833) was repealed by a general absent-voting law (Laws 1937, pp. 139-142) which differs from the usual in that the ballot is sent to a proxy of the voter's choosing to be cast by him. Absent registration is not permitted. An extension of time after the regular registration period is made for persons absent during general registration (sec. 5554).

OREGON

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this State" (constitution, art. II, sec. 4). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed in the same, nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote" (constitution, art. II, sec. 5). Any elector absent from his county may vote by mail (Anno. Code 1930, secs. 36-2210 to 36-2215; Laws 1939, chs. 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 340). "Electors absent from their county may register before any notary public, or county clerk, in the county where they may be. * * * Any electors who may be absent from the State upon the business of the State or of the United States may be registered by subscribing to the affidavit required of a resident elector before a notary public and mailing such affidavit to the county clerk of the county in which said elector claims his residence" (code, secs. 36-106).

PENNSYLVANIA

"For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States" (constitution, art. VIII, sec. 13). "Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in the actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election" (constitution, art. VIII, sec. 5). Electors in actual military service absent on the days of general, municipal, or special elections may vote at polls to be opened in each military or naval unit containing Pennsylvania electors. "The right of voting shall not be affected by reason of the failure of any elector to have been registered in his place of residence" (Laws, 1937, No. 320, secs. 1301-1302).

PUERTO RICO

No provisions found.

RHODE ISLAND

"No person in the military, naval, marine, or any other service of the United States shall be considered as having the required residence by reason of being employed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval station in this State" (constitution, art. II, sec. 4). By a Civil War amendment of the constitution (August 1864, amendment No. 4) pro-

vision was made for soldier voting which is superseded by amendment No. 21, adopted November 1930, providing for absent voting generally. A provision "for the registration of citizens absent from the State in the actual military service of the United States" (Laws, 1918, ch. 1610) was repealed (Laws, 1920, ch. 1892) and the act putting the then-existing constitutional provision for soldier voting into effect in the World War (Laws, 1918, ch. 1657) was applicable only to the 1918 election. Electors absent from the State may vote by mail (Gen. Laws, 1938, ch. 319). There is no provision for absent registration, but apparently taxpayers are permanently registered.

SOUTH CAROLINA

There is no provision for voting by persons absent in the military service. An act so providing in 1918 (Laws No. 554) was declared "apply only during the present war."

SOUTH DAKOTA

"No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 6). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein" (constitution, art. VII, sec. 7). A specific law on voting by persons in military service (Laws 1918, ch. 46) was apparently considered temporary. Any qualified elector absent from his home precinct may vote by mail (Code 1939, secs. 16-0005-16-0009). A person not registered may "furnish to the judges of election his affidavit, stating that he is an inhabitant of the precinct, giving his place of residence, the time he has resided therein, and the reason why he was not registered" (sec. 16-0706).

TENNESSEE

No specific reference to voting by persons in military service found. Any voter whose business, occupation, or habitual duties requires absence from the city or county of residence may vote by mail (Code 1932, secs. 2228-2256). Absent registration is permitted (sec. 2254).

TEXAS

"The following classes of persons shall not be permitted to vote in this State * * * all soldiers, marines, and seamen employed in the service of the Army or Navy of the United States. Provided that this restriction shall not apply to officers of the National Guard of Texas, the National Guard Reserve, and the Organized Reserves of the United States" (constitution, art. VI, sec. 1). Payment of poll tax constitutes registration.

UTAH

"A person shall not be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States. * * * No officer, soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval station within the same" (Rev. Stat. 1933, sec. 25-2-14). Any qualified elector absent more than 20 miles from his voting precinct may vote by mail (sec. 25-5-1; sec. 25-5-14). Absent registration is not permitted.

VERMONT

"A person shall not gain or lose a residence by reason of his presence or absence while in the service of the State or of the United States" (Public Laws 1933, sec. 87). Legal voters absent at any election may vote by mail (secs. 91-108 amended Laws 1935, No. 6, Laws 1937, No. 4). There is no provision for absent registration but renewal is not required.

VIRGINIA

"No officer, soldier, seaman, or marine of the United States Army or Navy shall be deemed to have gained a residence as to the right of suffrage in the State, or in any county, city, or town thereof, by reason of being stationed therein" (constitution, sec. 24). Apparently citizenship in the State is lost only by definite act of relinquishment (Michele's Code, 1936, secs. 63-65). Any qualified voter may vote by mail (secs. 202-218). Absent registration is not permitted.

WASHINGTON

"For the purpose of voting * * * no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the State or of the United States" (constitution, art. VI, sec. 4). "Absence from State on business shall not affect the question of residence of any person" (Remington's Revised Codes, 1932, sec. 5111). Any registered voter absent from his precinct may vote by mail (Supp. 1939, secs. 5290-5292). Absent registration is not permitted but renewal is not required.

WEST VIRGINIA

"No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein" (constitution, art. IV, sec. 1). A soldiers' absent-voting law (Laws, 1917, 2d Ex. ch. 13) is apparently considered merged in a general absent-voting law under which any qualified elector absent

(Please turn to Page 17)

COL. William M. Gordon, new commandant at Ft. Myer, took over the reins Tuesday, he and Mrs. Gordon motoring to Washington from Boston, where Colonel Gordon has been on duty for the past year.

Troops have returned to the post from several weeks' duty in the North, the Field Artillery coming in last Tuesday week, and the Third Cavalry following suit the next day, and so once more there is activity over in the Virginia reservation.

After a brief stay at Ft. Myer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Maher, have moved to Baltimore, where he has been assigned to duty. They have taken a house at Towson Homestead in the near-by suburb.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis of Arlington, who knew Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Van Dyke, 2nd, when stationed on the West Coast were among those who entertained for them during their visit in Washington this last week. Mr. Van Dyke has a military title himself, being major in the Marine Reserves in California. At the dinner party were the Misses Dita and Barbara Davis, daughters of the hosts, and Count Ettore Filo della Torre Susanna, Assistant Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy.

Another dinner party for Major and Mrs. Van Dyke was that given by Col. J. C. Fegan, USMC, and Mrs. Fegan at the Chevy Chase Club.

Lt. Alton Ramsey, USN, and Mrs. Ramsey have come on to Washington from California and are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Martin G. Gillan.

Maj. and Mrs. E. C. Kiel and their daughters, Misses Betty and Margaret, spent the last week-end with Maj. and Mrs. A. I. Ennis at Ft. Monroe.

Maj. and Mrs. Mathew Ross Beebe have with them temporarily their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Mathew Roger Beebe, who have just come on from Augusta, Ga., and will be at Ft. Myer, where Lieutenant Beebe reported this past week.

They were joined Sunday last by Miss Carol Beebe, who has been at Camp Whippoorwill, near Pasadena, Md.

Mrs. Charles Hartigan, wife of Captain Hartigan now living in Anne Arundel County, near Davidsonville, but a former resident of Georgetown, Washington, has just returned East, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Kathleen Norris, the author, whose home is in California, but who used frequently to visit Captain and Mrs. Hartigan when they were residents of Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. Emmett J. Bean spent last week-end with Maj. and Mrs. Harold N. Gilbert, returning to West Point early in the week.

Capt. Max S. Johnson who was formerly a student at the French War College, and later of the U. S. Legation in Greece, has returned to this country and has been appointed an instructor at the U. S. Military Academy. He is entertaining his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Johnson of Erie, Pa., at his quarters at the Point. Mrs. Johnson and children are visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Manley at St. Augustine, Fla.

The Commanding General at Quantico and Mrs. Louis McCarty Little have returned to the post after a sojourn in the North, and are welcoming newcomers with informal dinner parties, and Maj. and Mrs. W. Carvel Hall were hosts Sunday a week ago for the staff and students of the 3rd Reserve Officers' Camp, and their wives, at a cocktail party.

The Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia proved a lure for several officers and their wives from Quantico over the Labor Day week-end, and some of those to get away were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John W. Thomas, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Taylor Selden.

Midshipman F. H. Dean, Jr., is spending his leave with his parents, Comdr.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

and Mrs. F. H. Dean, at their home in Barnaby Woods, Washington, D. C.

Miss Eleanor Dean has just returned home after spending six weeks at Camp Nawakwa in the Pocono Mts.

From Panama comes word of a cocktail party given by the Commercial Attache of the U. S. Embassy, Mr. Ashley B. Sowell, and Mrs. Sowell who entertained at the Balboa Garden, and had among their guests Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold Thompson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas G. Dobyns, Mrs. Sally R. Seymour, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph B. Watkins and Maj. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Worrall.

Col. Joseph B. Pate, Military Attache of the U. S. Embassy in Panama and the Legations of Central America, has gone on to Costa Rica after spending some time in Panama.

Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hines, Jr., were among the service folk who attended the Lee Ball at White Sulphur Springs, the closing festivity of the Robert E. Lee Week, and others in the party from Washington included the U. S. Ambassador to Poland and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, and her daughter and her husband, Prince and Princess Alexander Hohenlooe.

Cadet Robert Evarts Clark of the first class at West Point, spent the holiday with his mother and sister, Mrs. Frances Evarts Clark and Miss Frances A. Clark at their home in Washington. Another guest was Mrs. Scott Peck, of Akron, Ohio, wife of Commander Peck, USN. Miss Clark will return with Miss Peck to Akron to visit her uncle, Comdr. Volney O. Clark, USN, before resuming her studies at Holton Arms.

Capt. Charles Hamilton Maddox, USN, and Mrs. Maddox have chosen the date, Nov. the 29 for the Washington social debut of their daughter, Muriel, who was presented to Newport society 16 Aug. at a brilliant ball at Easterly, the villa Capt. and Mrs. Maddox have leased for two seasons at Newport.

The ball in Washington this Fall will be held at the Sulgrave Club.

The many friends of Miss Georgie Pepper, will learn with regret of her serious illness at a hospital in Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. K. L. Pepper and her daughter, Miss Georgie Pepper are now making their home at 207 East Virginia Ave., in College Park, Ga.

Mrs. Tom R. Stoughton and her two small daughters, Julia and Mary, have joined Captain Stoughton in Mexico City. For the past several weeks they have been visiting Mrs. Stoughton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Moore in Dallas and the trip from Dallas to Mexico City was made by airplane.

Fifth and final exhibition in the 1940 Summer Series of American Artists conducted by Theodore A. Kohn & Son, Jewelers, in their rooms at 608 Fifth Avenue, New York, will be a group of paintings by Clare Ferriter. Miss Ferriter's work will be on view from 9 Sept. until 4 Oct., Monday through Friday, 9:30 until 5:00 o'clock daily.

Born in Dickenson, North Dakota, Clare Ferriter has travelled all over the world with her Army officer father. Her art education includes a B.F.A. from the Yale School of Fine Arts, an M.A. from Stanford University, and three summers of work at Chester Springs with the Pennsylvania Academy School.

Miss Ferriter prefers to work in oil. She delights in still life subjects with portraiture a close second. She has shown her work last year in New Jersey shows at Newark, Montclair and Trenton. This year she has been included in group shows at the Vendome Galleries, and in the travelling exhibition of the American Federation.

Miss Ferriter is the daughter of Maj. J. P. Ferriter, U.S.A.-Ret., and a sister of Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Ferriter, U.S.N.



Boutelle, New York
MRS. ROBERT CHANDLER
who before her marriage in June to Mr. Robert Chandler, was Miss Louise Lininger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Cav., USA.

Weddings and Engagements

THE marriage of Miss Anne Morris Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. J. Warren Allen of Elizabeth, N. J., and the late Walter Richmond Hamilton and Dr. John W. Gates, Jr., son of Capt. John Warburton Gates, USN, of Los Gatos, and Mrs. John DeKoven Townner of La Jolla, will take place at the bride's home 21 Sept., the Minister of the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, the Rev. O. W. Bushgen officiating. Mrs. Townner is leaving for the East 7 Sept. to attend the wedding. The bride-to-be is a provisional Junior League member of Elizabeth.

Dr. Gates received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from Stanford University.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles E. Courtney announced the engagement of Mrs. Courtney's daughter, Mrs. Lillie O'Donnell, to Mr. Christopher Bramwell, of the British Embassy, on Monday and the marriage followed yesterday, Friday. With the embassy staff on full-time duty, the wedding was very simple and a brief trip to New York must for the nonce serve as a honeymoon jaunt. They have leased a house in Georgetown.

Mr. Bramwell came to Washington in 1938 for service with the Embassy. He is a son of the late Frederick Charles Bramwell, who was Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons; his uncle, Col. Henry Duncombe Bramwell was killed in the last war and his aunt the Colonel's widow is a daughter of the late Lord Rathdonnell.

The bride is the daughter of the late Robert R. Roosevelt, cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. She was first married to Mr. James Lee, the marriage later being annulled, and she became the wife of Mr.

Hugh O'Donnell, who died some three years ago. Her sister, Olga, is Mrs. Sidney B. Graves and makes her home in Foxhall Road, Washington.

In the Chapel of the Good Shepherd on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Miss Judith Chandler Pritchett, daughter of Mrs. Sevier R. Tupper, wife of Lt. Col. Tupper, USA, and the late Lt. Edwin E. Pritchett, became the bride of Mr. Wallace Atkinson Cotten, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cotten of McComb, Miss., 19 Aug.

The Rev. James Sterling, brother-in-law of the bride, officiated and she was given in marriage by Col. Richard Kimball, USA-Ret. The bride is the granddaughter of Col. John A. Lundeen, USA-Ret., and niece of Col. Harry H. Pritchett of Baltimore.

After a wedding trip in the Great Smokies, they will be at home at 335 Beard St., Tallahassee, Fla.

In the quaint old church at Falls Church, Va., Miss Sarah Bailey Whipple, daughter of Col. Sherburne Whipple, AGD, USA, and Mrs. Whipple, became the wife of Lt. Cornelius De Witt Wilcox Lang, FA, USA, son of Col. John W. Lang, chief of the U. S. Mission to Bogota, Colombia, and Mrs. Lang, Saturday afternoon, 31 Aug.

Rev. Mr. W. Leigh Ribble, rector of Falls Church, united the couple in marriage, the bride being escorted by her father. She was radiant in a gown of white net made bouffant with long train over which extended her tulle veil held in place by a cap of heirloom lace, lace of the same bordering the finger-length veil as well. She carried white roses and valley lilies and for the "something old" a rose point handkerchief, which had served her mother, as well as other members of the family at their weddings.

Mrs. William J. Morton was matron of honor; Miss Mary J. Hobson, daughter of Lt. Col. William B. Hobson of Fort Benning, maid of honor.

Lt. Howard McC. Snyder, Jr., of Fort Meade, son of Colonel and Mrs. Snyder, of Washington, was best man. Lt. Sherburne Whipple, Jr., and Lt. John Kemper, both of West Point, were ushers.

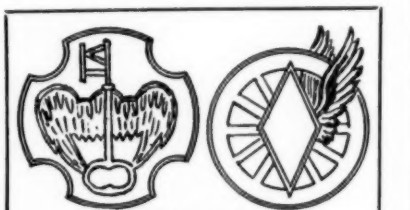
A reception followed at the bride's home in Falls Church.

The bride is a great granddaughter of Maj. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, and great-granddaughter of Adm. Theodoros Bailey, USN.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lt. Misha N. Kadick, FA, USA, to Miss Betty Baker, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. H. D. Baker. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Lieutenant Kadick is stationed at Fort Hoyle, Md.

Miss Betty Fischer, daughter of Mrs. Beatrice Dulin Cornwell, and Capt. H. E. (Continued on Next Page)



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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.
3 September 1940

On Saturday evening, 7 Sept., the annual reception for the new officers detailed for duty at the Military Academy, will be held at Cullum Memorial Hall. Open House will be held in the Club following the reception.

Maj. and Mrs. Ira W. Black have as their guest Mrs. Black's mother, Mrs. R. B. Woolfolk, of Boston. Mrs. Black's sisters, the Misses Margaret and Virginia Woolfolk, also visited here, and will go on to Orlando, Fla., this week, where they will be joined in about a month by Mrs. Woolfolk.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, jr., who is an instructor in the English Department, and Mrs. Glasgow, whose marriage took place 10 August in California, have returned to the post from their wedding trip. Mrs. Glasgow is the former Miss Carlin Sheridan, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

Lt. and Mrs. Hoy D. Davis had as guests this past week-end his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hoy D. Davis, of Gary, Ind. Mrs. Davis's mother, Mrs. Merritt Martindale, also of Gary, is writing for several weeks.

Col. and Mrs. William E. Morrison had visiting them for the Labor Day week-end their sons, Mr. Eric and Mr. Albert Morrison, of New York, and Mr. Eric Morrison's fiancée, Miss Christine Duncann, of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Allan R. Kimball have as visitors for a week Mrs. Kimball's sisters, the Misses Charlotte and Helen Heath, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Lt. and Mrs. William R. Smith, jr., have visiting them for two or three weeks Mrs. Smith's sister, Miss Billy Yongue, of Breau Bridge, La., who when she departs on 23 Sept. will enter Columbia University in New York as a student.

Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hines, jr., have been on a visit to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., with his parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
3 September 1940

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, having returned from several days' visit in Atlantic City as guests of Mrs. E. J. Fairfax, of Northampton, spent this week-end in Norfolk with their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, jr.

Comdr. and Mrs. C. Reed Johnson and their daughter, Miss Shirley Johnson, have gone to Atlantic City where they will visit both Comdr. and Mrs. Johnson's parents at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Stinton returned last week after spending their vacation in South Carolina.

Comdr. and Mrs. Philip V. H. Weems gave a reception Saturday at their home in Randall Place to celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Barbaro left Annapolis recently for Ecuador where Lt. Comdr. Barbaro will be stationed.

Miss Margaret Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. O. Clarke, returned Friday after visiting in New York and New Hampshire.

Mrs. Jasperson, wife of Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Jasperson, has given up her home at Ferry Farms and moved to Carvel Hall where she will stay while Lt. Comdr. Jasperson is at sea.

Midshipman William C. Godfrey, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent Godfrey, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, Mrs. Nevil McDowell, of Huntington, W. Va., will arrive today to be the guest of Mrs. Owens at her home "The Hill."

NORFOLK, VA.
3 September 1940

Miss Lucy McClure, daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. Adrian McClure entertained the local members of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority of the College of William and Mary on Saturday afternoon at the quarters of her parents in the Naval Operating Base. Miss McClure is president of the sorority. In addition to the members, all local girls who are entering the college this fall were invited. The guests numbered thirty.

Lt. and Mrs. Henry T. Hodgskin, jr., were hosts Saturday night at a cocktail party given in the Officers' Club at the Naval Base in honor of the officers of Squadron VF-7, who are attached to the USS Wasp, and their wives. The guests numbered seventy-five and the hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Dale Hinman, wife of Colonel Hinman, new commanding officer of Fort Story, entertained on Thursday at a luncheon given at the Surf Club, Virginia Beach, in honor of Mrs. Joseph Harriman wife of Captain Harriman of Washington, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John Hinkle at Fort Story. Mrs. Hinman's guests in addition to Mrs. Harriman, included Mrs. C. G. Richardson, Mrs. John Twoby II, Mrs. Lawrence B. Wales, Mrs. Baker Haynes, Mrs. Frank Batten, Mrs. Rives Hite, Mrs. John Hinkle, Mrs. C. N. Whitehurst, Mrs. William Rowe Hemingway and Miss Lucille Shipp.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Hill Carruth have

issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss May Richmond Carruth, to Thomas Cornell Berry, which will take place Saturday, 14 Sept. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the garden of their home at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Mrs. H. Nixon Coulter, wife of Lt. Comdr. Coulter entertained on Wednesday at a charming luncheon given at her home in Lakewood, in honor of Mrs. O. A. Sandquist, wife of Commander Sandquist, assistant to Comdr. George D. Wetsel who is in charge of construction at the addition to the Naval Air Station; and in honor also of Mrs. Sandquist's daughter, Mrs. Richard McGlathery, wife of Lieutenant McGlathery who is attached to the USS Charleston. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

Comdr. and Mrs. Sandquist who came here from Coral Gables, Fla., and Lieutenant and Mrs. McGlathery who recently arrived from Panama, were the recent guests of Commander and Mrs. Coulter and are now residing in the Larchmont Apartments.

QUANTICO, VA.
6 September 1940

Entertaining this week-end overshadows that of the holiday just passed, with the announcement of maneuvers which will take the First Marine Brigade away from Quantico next month.

The dance at the Officers' Mess looked more like the height of the season than a very early start. Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. H. Noble were hosts at one of the gayest dinners there. Guests from Washington were Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. C. Cumming and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lee H. Brown.

Maj. and Mrs. William J. Wallace invited their guests for cocktails at their quarters before dinner and dancing at the Club. Capt. and Mrs. Samuel S. Jack followed the same plan for their dinner party.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Galen M. Sturgis were hosts at a dinner Saturday night to honor Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis W. Whaley of Washington. Their guests were Maj. and Mrs. Edwin A. Pollock, Lt. Col. and Mrs. George C. Hammer, Maj. and Mrs. Harold Roscerans from Washington, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Curtis T. Beecher, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Evans O. Ames, Maj. and Mrs. W. Carvel Hall, Maj. and Mrs. Arthur D. Chalacombe, Maj. and Mrs. John A. Bonis, and Maj. and Mrs. Edward G. Hagen. Lt. Col. Sturgis, whose battalion has changed its designation, was at home last week to the officers of the First Battalion, Tenth Marines, and their wives.

Mrs. Louis McCarty Lillie started her week-end by entertaining at a small informal tea for members of the surgical gown group of the Red Cross.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandergriff, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Taylor Seldon spent the holidays in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Graves B. Erskine no longer have their nephew, Kenneth Kirkwood visiting them. He returned last week to Atlanta, Georgia, after a month's stay with his aunt and uncle.

Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Schwartz were hosts to Mrs. A. L. Main for several days last week.

SAN DIEGO-CORONADO, CALIF.
4 September 1940

A charming event of this week was the luncheon given by Mrs. Alden R. Sanborn, wife of Lt. Comdr. Sanborn, Tuesday, 3 Sept., at the Cuyamaca Club in San Diego.

Covers were marked for Mmes. George D. Seltz, Arthur H. Mayo, Frank Monroe, J. M. Harris, John W. King, Jeffrey C. Metzler, Samuel J. Zeigler, W. T. Rassieur, W. H. Hamilton, George T. Mundorff, James V. Carney, Lester McDonald, Beulah Dawson and Roger W. Simpson.

Officers and wives of Marine Aircraft 2 gave a no-host dinner and dancing party last Saturday night at the North Island Commissioned Officers' mess. Mrs. John Stage, wife of Lt. Stage, was in charge of arrangements.

Included in the party were Lt. and Mmes. Leo R. Smith, Elmer Brackett, John F. Doherty, Paul J. Fontana, Roy L. Kline, George A. McKusick, William M. Ferris, Edward W. Johnston, Robert W. Clark, Harrison Brent, Jr., and John Stage.

Greeting her many Coronado friends is Mrs. Clayton C. Jerome, wife of Major Jerome, USMC, who is visiting here from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. D. R. Osborn will go to Vallejo, 12 Sept. to be with her husband, Commander Osborn, while his ship is in overhaul.

Lt. Max M. Drake, USN, and Mrs. Drake left this week for new duty in Pensacola, Fla. Ens. and Mrs. Macdonald Thompson have located in Coronado upon their arrival from Pensacola where the officer has just completed the flight course.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald Pugh are also in Coronado, having come from New York where the officer was attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lt. (jg) John H. Theis has arrived from Honolulu on the USS Chandler and was joined in Coronado by Mrs. Theis who came from the Islands on the SS Monterey.

Mrs. E. W. Wood, wife of Ensign Wood and daughter of Comdr. G. B. Keester, USN, will sail for Honolulu aboard the SS Matsonia this week.

Mrs. James H. Brett, jr., will sail 18 Sept. aboard the SS Mariposa to join Lieutenant Brett who is attached to Utility Squadron 1.

Mrs. H. J. McRoberts left recently for Seattle to join Lieutenant McRoberts who is attached to the USS Teal.

Service Voting Rights

(Continued from Page 15)

from the State may vote by mail (Michie's Code, 1937, secs. 135-139). The right to absent registration is doubtful (see Chaffee, A. E., Summary of the General Election Laws, 1936 ed.).

WISCONSIN

"No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States" (constitution, art. III, sec. 4). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed within the same" (constitution, art. III, sec. 5). An act for field voting by companies of the National Guard in active service (Laws, 1916, Ex. ch. 2) has been superseded by a general absent voting law under which qualified electors may vote by mail (Stat., 1939, secs. 1154-1168). Absent registration is permitted (sec. 617).

WYOMING

"No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States" (constitution, art. VI, sec. 7). "No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of his being stationed therein" (constitution, art. VI, sec. 8). Any qualified elector absent from his county may vote by mail (Rev. Stat., 1931, secs. 36-1401-1429, Amended Laws, 1935, ch. 30; Laws, 1937, ch. 7). Absent registration is not permitted, but apparently renewal is not required.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Fischer, USN, was married Wednesday, 28 Aug., to Mr. Grant Boss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Boss of Washington.

In the absence of her father, the bride was given in marriage by Dr. William Calhoun Stirling, a close friend of the family.

Canon William M. Bradner performed the ceremony in the St. Mary Chapel of the National Cathedral.

The bride wore an ankle-length frock of champagne-colored satin, made with heart-shaped neckline, and long sleeves and a veil finger-tip length held in place by a coronet of satin braided and matching in tone, her gown. Pale yellow roses combined with valley lilies formed her bouquet.

The maid of honor was Miss Nancy Hoskinson. The bridesmaids were the Misses Nancy Rheem, Julie Cahill and Doris Becker.

Mr. Britton Brown acted as best man and the ushers were Messrs. Godfrey, Kauffmann, Rudolph Kauffmann, 2nd, and George Wheeler.

A reception followed at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Stirling, the latter being the bride's godmother.

After a honeymoon jaunt to New York and Canada, the bridal couple will return to Washington to live.

The bride graduated from Holton Arms, and was presented to society in the season of '38-'39.

At St. Peters-by-the-Sea, at Narragansett, R. I., last Saturday, Miss Carolyn St. John Chaffee, daughter of Col. Everette Chaffee, was married to Mr. Frederick H. Brooke, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooke of Washington, D. C.

The engagement is just announced of Miss Jane Arnold Breakey and Cadet William Amesley Kromer, son of Maj.

Gen. Leon B. Kromer, USA-Ret., former Chief of Cavalry.

The bride-to-be lives at Bedford, N. Y., and is a descendant of Dirk Van der Burgh of the Hudson River Valley of the time of 1680. Cadet Kromer will graduate from the Military Academy next June.

The Rev. and Mrs. Alvin Lamar Willis announce the engagement of their daughter, Lora Kathleen, to Lt. William Loring Clay, who graduated from West Point in June and is now stationed at Ft. Monroe, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wallace Loring Clay.

The wedding will be at Epiphany Church in Washington, 5 Oct., after which Lieutenant Clay will take his bride to Ft. Kanehmer, Isle of Oahu, Hawaii, where he is to go for station.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Creighton Kerr announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Creighton, to Lt. Raymond Henry Bates, USA. The wedding will take place in the late fall.

Saturday morning, 24 Aug., at 11 o'clock, Miss Allen Culbertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Milton Culbertson, of San Diego, Calif., became the bride of Howard W. Taylor, son of Comdr. Bert B. Taylor, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Taylor of San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo De Jessop of Coronado, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ann, to Ens. William Melvin Romberger, USNR. No definite date has been set but the wedding is planned for late October. Miss Jessop is a graduate of Coronado high school. She attended San Diego State college where she affiliated with Theta Chi sorority.

Ens. Romberger, now attached to torpedo squadron 2, was graduated from Bucknell university in Lewisburg, Pa. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin C. Romberger, Sunbury, Pa.

(Please turn to Page 20)

For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES

Silver Slice Grapefruit, Canned; Silver Nip Grapefruit Juice; Golden Nip Orange Juice

FLORIDA FRUIT CANNERS, INC.
Frostproof, Florida

ORIGINAL SOLID CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS with non-corrosive metal accessories for skylights and ventilated side-wall construction.—White, Type E and Actinic, heat and glare intercepting, Type H, Federal Specification DD-G-451.

PENNSYLVANIA WIRE GLASS CO.
1612 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Boxes, Chests and Instrument Cases
THE PILLIOD CABINET COMPANY
Swanton, Ohio

FORAGE AND SUBSISTENCE

Preserves—Marmalades; Soups—Stews; Pickles—Relishes; Tomato Products; Date & Nut Bread, etc.

THE CROSSE & BLACKWELL COMPANY
6801 Eastern Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

WRIGHT'S UNDERWEAR CO., INC.

345 Broadway
New York, N. Y.



Men's knit underwear, shirts and drawers
Men's union suits
Men's sportswear
Polo shirts; Baseball Shirts

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 11)

Whitcomb.

1st Lt. Augustus Harrison Corley, Jr., det. in AGD-Res.

1st Lt. Robert Austin Gaw, det. in QMC-Res.

2nd Lt. Sam Thomas Patton, 6 Sept., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 5 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Robert Cowan Luck, 14 Sept., to Chanute Fld., Rantoul, Ill., until 13 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Frank Carl Schacht, 3 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 2 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Robert William Sanders, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Albert George Kelly, 1 Sept., to Monterey, Calif., until 31 Aug. 1941.

Following 2nd Lts., prior orders revoked: Cecil Marcus Sanders; Joseph Olaf Stensland; Ellsworth Frederick Stohmann.

Following 2nd Lts., from Ft. Benning, Ga., sail S. C., 16 Sept. to Manila, P. I.: Cecil Marcus Sanders; Joseph Olaf Stensland.

2nd Lt. Alan Alexander MacGregor, prior orders revoked; from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., sail N. Y., 19 Nov., to Puerto Rico.

Following 2nd Lts., from station indicated, sail S. C., 9 Sept., to Puerto Rico: Sampson Ashley DeBrule, Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Robert Maxwell Dobarganes, Ft. Benning, Ga.; James Malcolm Thornton, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Seymour Austin Potter, Jr., 5 Sept., to New York, N. Y., until 4 Sept. 1941.

Following officers, 12 Sept., to Jefferson Bks., Mo., until 11 Sept. 1941: 1st Lt. Byron Corlis Swanson; 1st Lt. Paul Edward Vermilion; 1st Lt. John Stumpf; Capt. Curtis Morgan Anderson; Capt. William Raymond Fisher.

2nd Lt. George T. Cox, 12 Sept. 1940, to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941.

Following officers 12 Sept. 1940, to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941: Capt. Alfred L. Hutcheson; 2nd Lt. Harold C. Sheffey.

Capt. Robert M. Dowd, 9 Sept. 1940, to Off. Chief of AC, Wash., D. C., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Louis E. Hinsey, prior orders revoked.

Following officers from stations indicated to Honolulu, T. H., sail S. F., 19 Sept. 1940: 1st Lt. Joseph M. Eym, Ft. Crook, Neb.; 1st Lt. Jean K. Lambert, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. Wilson E. Davis, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 2nd Lt. John F. Dunlop, Ft. Crook, Neb.; 2nd Lt. Donald F. Neider, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; and 2nd Lt. Walter P. Traub, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Following Capt., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941: Irwin Bernard Anderson; William Garnett Campbell.

Following 1st Lts., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941: Hugh Harold Bledsoe; John Edgar Dahl; Marshall Calder Edenfield; Goodman Griffith Griffin; Leo Belton Smith; Guy Vann Whetstone.

Following 2nd Lts., 12 Sept., to MacDill Fld., Fla., until 11 Sept. 1941: Johnnie Wiley Carlton; Ralph Dozier Crosby; John William Herin; Henry Grady Roberts.

Extended Active Duty, Air

2nd Lt. Joseph Roy Delaune, Jr., prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Parker Fall Schofield, from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to home, 15 Sept. 1940.

Following officers from Moffett Fld., Calif., 5 Sept., to stations indicated: 1st Lt. Wilfred Rotherham, Ft. Douglas, Utah; 2nd Lt. Michael Jacob Gordon, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Capt. Charles Faulkner Carter, 10 Sept., to Scott Fld., Belleville, Ill., until 9 Sept. 1941.

Capt. William James McCracken, 5 Sept., to Boston, Mass., until 4 Sept. 1941.

1st Lt. Walter Paul Piehl, 9 Sept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 8 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Sidney Stratton Murphy, 9 Sept., to Brooks Fld., San Antonio, Tex., until 8 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Charles W. Evans, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Charles C. Simpson, Jr., 5 Sept. 1940, to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 4 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Joseph E. Stiles, 5 Sept. 1940, to Kelly Fld., Tex., until 4 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Charles Eli Hastings, Jr., 5 Sept. 1940, to Hqs. 1st CA, Boston, Mass., for duty with flying capt. exam. bd., until 4 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Elmer H. Jose, prior orders revoked, 12 Sept. 1940, to Ft. Hayes, Ohio, until 11 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, Spec.

Capt. George Childs, 4 Sept., to Ft. Benning, Ga., until 3 Sept. 1941.

Maj. Frank Walter Seifert, 8 Sept., to Wash., D. C., until 7 Sept. 1941.

Capt. Oscar Edward Looser, Jr., 8 Sept., to New York, N. Y., until 21 Sept. 1941.

Maj. Frank W. Seifert, 8 Sept. 1940, to Off. Asst. Sec. War, Wash., D. C., until 7 Sept. 1941.

Extended Active Duty, San.

1st Lt. Seymour Martyns Blumenthal, from AGO, Wash., D. C., to home, 3 Sept.

Short Term Active Duty Training

Following 2nd Lts., QM-Res., 8 Sept., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., until 21 Sept.: John Bolling Allen; John Edward Bergener; Galen Mills Buckles; Richard Sumner Cleveland; Theodore Otto de Moll; Hatcher Roome Gibson; George Weisbrod Kaffer; Charles Fred-

erick Kraft; Robert Wallace McMillan; Arthur Bloch, Jr.; Byron Blum; Jesse Charles Parry, Jr.; William Frederick Schlumpf, Jr.; Robert John Taylor; Norman Uranson.

2nd Lt. Alexander H. Wade, Jr., QM-Res., to Atlanta, Ga., until 18 Sept. 1940.

Following 2nd Lts., QM-Res., 8 Sept., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., until 21 Sept. 1940: John A. Campbell, Albert W. Wood.

1st Lt. Jared W. Clark, CW-Res., 8 Sept. 1940, to Langley Fld., Va., until 21 Sept. 1940.

1st Lt. Joseph S. Fanning, Ord.-Res., 8 Sept. 1940, to Birmingham Ord. Dist. Off., Birmingham, Ala., until 21 Sept. 1940.

2nd Lt. Albert G. Viola, Ord.-Res., 9 Sept. 1940, to Planting Arsenal, Dover, N. J., until 22 Sept. 1940.

1st Lt. Gordon I. McNeil, Ord.-Res., 8 Sept. 1940, to Ft. Knox, Ky., until 21 Sept. 1940.

Lt. Col. Robert R. Abbott, Ord.-Res., 8 Sept. 1940, to Planting Arsenal, Dover, N. J., until 21 Sept. 1940.

2nd Lt. William E. Moore, QM-Res., 8 Sept. 1940, to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., until 21 Sept. 1940.

1st Lt. William C. Behrenberg, QM-Res., 8 Sept. 1940, to Off. of Ch. CWS, Wash., D. C., until 21 Sept. 1940.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

Following 2nd Lts., FA-Res., to 1st Lts., 30 Aug.: Donald Louis Coates; William Ellis McGee, Jr.

2nd Lt. Curtis Howard Weinker, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., 30 Aug.

Following 2nd Lts., AC-Res., to 1st Lts., 10 Sept.: Paul Smith Blair; Paul Flint Davis; Cecil Scott McFarland.

2nd Lt. Victor Frank Pixey, AC-Res., to 1st Lt., 11 Sept.

Following officers to rank indicated 3 Sept. 1940: 1st Lt. Harold C. Anderson, Eng.-Res.; 1st Lt. Joseph J. Martin, Sig.-Res.; Capt. Gordon G. Voight, CW-Res., Maynard B. Weaver, Inf.-Res.

2nd Lt. Elmer L. Parsel, Air-Res., to 1st Lt., 10 Sept. 1940.

Following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., to 1st Lt., 11 Sept. 1940: Edward P. Dimmick; Joseph F. B. Parker.

Following 2nd Lts., to 1st Lt., 4 Sept. 1940: Max W. Cady, Inf.-Res.; Frederic W. Norton, Inf.-Res.; William F. Williams, CA-Res.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 9)

Sqd. 12.

Ens. Edward M. Owen, USNR, det. Bomb. Sqd. 6 (USS Enterprise) in Oct.; to NRAB, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ens. William L. Pack, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 21.

Ens. George F. Poulos, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 23.

Ens. Gilbert L. Reed, USNR, det. Obs. Sqd. 3 (USS Mississippi) in Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. David W. Richwine, USNR, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 29 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Robert W. L. Ross, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 51.

Ens. Carl C. Schmuck, Jr., USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 26.

Ens. John Sinkankas, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 31 about 27 Sept.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. William T. Sisson, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 53.

Ens. James C. Skorez, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 51 in Sept.; to NRAB, Chicago (Glenview), Ill.

Ens. Vance W. Stallcup, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Pat. Sqd. 25.

Ens. Milton W. Swan, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 53 about 30 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

30 August 1940

Lt. Comdr. Edward R. Gardner, Jr., det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in Oct.; to cfo USS Eberle and in command when comm.

Lt. (jg) Statton R. Ours, Jr., ors. 26 July modified. To comm. est. Nav. Air Sta. Quonset Pt., R. I. and duty Setg. Sqd. 2-D1 when comm., instead duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Robert C. Fletcher, det. USS Breckinridge in Sept.; to instn. Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ens. Milton W. Swan, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 53 about 30 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Albert L. Terwilliger, USNR, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 28 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Frank G. Vessell, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Patrol Sqd. 12.

Ens. James F. Voorhies, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 54 in Sept.; to cfo Patrol Sqd. 56 and duty that sqd. when comm.

Ens. Jesse A. Wilcox, USNR, ors. 7 Aug. to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., revoked;

continue Utility Sqd. 2 (USS Rigel).

Ens. Leland L. Wilder, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Cruiser Setg. Sqd. 5 (USS Louisville).

Ens. Roland L. Willett, USNR, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 23 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Robert P. Williams, USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Pat. Sqd. 44.

Ens. Cole L. Windham, USNR, det. Pat. Sqd. 53 about 29 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

31 August 1940

Capt. William M. Quigley, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in Sept.; to Chief, Nav. Mission to Peru.

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth O. Ecklund, det. CO, USS Cormorant abt. 12 Sept.; to instn. Cal. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal.

Lt. Comdr. Howard T. Orville, det. Off. in Chg., Spec. Weather Unit, Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., abt. 1 Sept.; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Joshua C. Shively, det. Off. in Chg., Navy Retg. Sta., Indianapolis, Ind., in Sept.; to instn. Cal. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Cal.

Lt. William R. Caruthers, ors. 13 Aug. fur. modified. To cfo USS Mousen and on bd. as exec. off. when comm. instead duty USS Clark.

Lt. Joseph C. Clifton, ors. 7 Aug. modified. To Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla., instead Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) John P. Tanager, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Ens. John E. Shepherd, 3rd, det. USS Houston in Sept.; to USS Mustin.

Ch. Mach. Erwin W. Miller, det. USS Trenton abt. 1 Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Jacksonville, Fla.

Ens. Jesse A. Wilcox, USNR, det. Utility Sqd. 2 (USS Rigel) abt. 26 Aug.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Following Reserve Officers, SC-V(G), det. instn., Georgetown Univ., Wash., D. C., to stations indicated:

Lt. (jg) William H. Hauser, Jr., Dest. Div. 2.

Lt. (jg) Logan T. McCloud, USS Wharton.

Ens. William E. Cates, USS Prairie.

Ens. Louis J. Cattani, USS Zeilin.

Ens. Jerome Cherry, USS Barnett.

Ens. Harry W. Collins, Jr., USS Griffin.

Ens. Robert W. Gash, USS Harris.

Ens. Farrington T. Hall, USS Ranger.

Ens. William C. Morrison, Jr., Dest. Div. 32.

Ens. John F. O'Mara, Jr., USS McCawley.

Ens. Carl M. Mollitor, D-V(G), det. USS Houston; to USS Augusta.

3 September 1940

Lts. Whitmore S. Butts, James H. Flatley, Jr., Charles H. Ostrom and Calvin E. Wake-

man, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Carl W. Heywood, det. USS Abel P. Upshur in Sept.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lts. (jg) Roland E. Stiller, Robert L. Strickler and Harmon T. Utter, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Ens. Cecil V. Johnson, det. USS Wichita abt. 21 Sept.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Comdr. John E. Herlihy (DC), det. USS Dobbin in Dec.; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. (jg) William B. Collier, 3rd (SC), upon disch. trt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Cal. to fur. trt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Warren E. Oliver (SC), det. Dest. Div. 56 in Oct.; to Nav. Air. Fact., Phila., Pa.

Olga H. Beutenmiller, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Cal.

Dorothy Bickford, Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Is., Cal.

Asiatic Orders

Lt. Comdr. Justin S. Fitzgerald, det. trt. Nav. Hosp., Canacao, P. I. abt. 21 Aug.; to USS Augusta.

Lt. (jg) Claude F. Bailey, det. USS Tulsa; to 12th Nav. Dist.

Capt. Herbert Dumstrey (ChC), det. USS Augusta abt. 17 Aug.; to Navy Yd., Boston, Mass.

Cmn. Arnold L. Larson, det. 16th Nav. Dist. abt. 6 Sept.; to USS Orlan.

Following Ens., A-V(N), USNR, det. Instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, to duty indicated.

John M. Ballou, Cruiser Setg. Sqd. 5 (USS Portland).

Marvin W. Brandt, Cruiser Setg. Sqd. 7 (USS Vincennes).

Frederick C. Davis, Obs. Sqd. 1 (USS Nevada).

Norman D. Johnson, Cruiser Setg. Sqd. 6

(USS Minneapolis).

Barton F. Jones, Cruiser Stg. Sqd. 3 (USS Concord).

Kenneth T. Viall, Cruiser Setg. Sqd. 6 (USS San Francisco).

Following officers, (SC), USNR, det. instn. Georgetown Univ., Wash., D. C., in Sept.; to stations indicated.

Lt. (jg) Woodbury S. Adams, Dest. Div. 60, Atlantic Sqdn.

Lt. (jg) Frederick F. Fallis, Dest. Div. 54, Atlantic Sqdn.

Lt. (jg) Maxwell R. Mowry, Dest. Div. 61, Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. John F. Bacon, instn. Aircr. Battle Force.

Ens. Harold W. Blue, instn. USS Arizona.

Ens. Richard F. Bolin, instn. USS Ranger.

Ens. Leonard F. Burrage, 3rd, instn. Aircr. Battle Force.

Ens. Frederick A. Fielding, Dest. Div. 55, Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. Hubert H. Futch, Dest. Div. 62, Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. James A. Ingalls, Jr., instn. USS Lexington.

Ens. William J. Leonard, instn. Aircr. Setg. Force.

Ens. Harold G. Lortcher, instn. USS Arkansas.

Ens. Francis H. McGee, instn. Aircr. Stg. Force.

Ens. William F. Muller, instn. USS Yorktown.

Ens. George A. Reinhalter, instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Ens. Donald T. Rohde, Dest. Div. 83, Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. Lawrence P. Roney, instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Ens. Louis Rudkin, Dest. Div. 56, Atlantic Sqdn.

Ens. Lester D. Satchell, instn. Aircr. Battle Force.

Ens. George E. Schindler, instn. USS Saratoga.

Ens. Alvord Sheen, instn. Aircr. Battle Force.

Ens. Otis W. Stafford, to Dest. Div. 53.

Ens. Leonard C. Wesson, instn. USS Enterprise.

Ens. George C. Westlund, instn. Dest. Battle Force.

4 September 1940

Comdr. Robert E. Melling, det. USS Cimarron in Sept.; to Nav. Oper. Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Mauritz M. Nelson, to exec. off., USS Cimarron.

Lt. Michael P. Bagdanovich, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. Earl R. Eastwood, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. Paul E. Emrick, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. Louis J. Kira, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Nov.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. William E. Townsend, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla. in Sept. or Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Edward P. Madley, det. instn. Subm. Base, New Lond., Conn. abt. 21 Sept.; to cfo USS Bass and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Greer A. Duncan, Jr., det. instn. Subm. Base, New Lond., Conn. abt. 21 Sept.; to cfo USS Bonita and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Cecil R. Welte, det. USS Quincy abt. 28 Sept.; to cfo USS Eberle and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Oscar Schneider (MC), det. Navy Yd. Phila., Pa. in Sept. or Oct.; to instn. Harvard Sch. of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Owen J. Deuby (MC), ors. 11 July modified. To USS Whitney instead Nav. Trng. Sta. San Diego, Cal.

Lt. Comdr. Edward H. Duane (SC), ors. 15 May modified. To Nav. Air Sta. Quonset Pt. R. I. instead Rec. Ship, San Fran., Cal.

Lt. (jg) Marion D. Sims, Jr. (SC), det. USS Prairie in Oct.; to Nav. Trng. Sta. Norfolk, Va.

Ens. Perry Connor (SC), to Nav. F. & S. Sch., Phila., Pa., instn.

Ens. James S. Spore (SC), to instn. Nav. F. & S. Sch., Phila., Pa.

Pharm. Joe L. Mullen, to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Act. Pay Clk.

First Corps Area

Army Base, Boston

Lt. General Hugh A. Drum visited First Corps Area Headquarters on 3 Sept. and conferred with Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff.

The First Corps Area Staff, having recently returned from First Army Maneuvers, is now busily engaged in preparing plans for the induction of the National Guard and the housing facilities for those units to be quartered in New England.

Ft. Williams, Me.

Intensive training for the entire 68th CA (AA) began 2 Sept. Training of officers as well as enlisted men will be carried on. The objectives are the attainment and maintenance of the highest standards of morale, discipline and smart soldierly appearance.

Reserve officers on active duty will be schooled daily in such subjects as military courtesy, infantry drill, interior guard duty and ceremonies.

Buglers of each battery will be schooled under the supervision of the Band Leader and formal guard mounts will be held by the first or second battalions five days a week.

Maj. John M. Moore, Adjutant, 68th CA (AA), has departed from Ft. Williams to assume his new duties at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. 1st Lt. John B. Morgan, 68th CA (AA), has taken over Major Moore's duties as Adjutant of the Regiment.

Capt. John W. Davis who has joined the 68th CA (AA) after two years' service with the 73rd CA (AA), Ft. Amador, Canal Zone, has been functioning since his arrival as the new Plans and Training Officer.

Ft. Adams, R. I.

Lt. Col. Randolph T. Pendleton, 10th Coast Artillery, arrived with his family and assumed command of the Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Maj. Ola A. Nelson, 10th Coast Artillery, and 1st Lt. Victor J. MacLaughlin, (Inf.) QMC, have returned from maneuvers with the First Army. Capt. George L. Holsinger, (FA) 10th Coast Artillery, Capt. Clifton C. Carter, 10th Coast Artillery, and 1st Lt. Orville W. Mullikin, (Inf.) PCAD, 10th Coast Artillery, are still absent in connection with the maneuvers and it is not known when they will return.

Battery A, 10th Coast Artillery, is preparing for annual nine practice to be conducted during September. As the activation of Battery B, 10th Coast Artillery, required the transfer of a cadre from Battery A, it will be necessary to use the personnel of Battery B to assist in the practice. In this manner both batteries of the 10th Coast Artillery will receive instructions in this work.

A clam bake was given by the officers and ladies of the Post at the Club House recently in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Pendleton.

Last Saturday a dance was held at the Officers' Club for the newly arriving commanding officer and his family.

Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

The 7th Field Artillery returned to Ft. Ethan Allen from the First Army maneuvers on Saturday and immediately set to work reestablishing itself into its normal post duties and training.

The 102nd Field Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, Colonel Harrington commanding, spent the first four days of this week on the Range at Jericho where they trained in service practice as well as RSOP's and night occupations. They left for their home station at Salem, Mass., on Thursday.

Visiting troops, enroute to their home stations from the First Army Maneuvers, bivouacking for one night, kept the camp sites filled and the commissary busy supplying them.

Plans have been made for intensive recruit training, especially in service firing which will take up the next two months or so. The drive for recruits to fill up the three battalions of the 7th Field Artillery is continuing with unabated intensity.

The First Squadron of the 3rd Cavalry has returned to the Post from its base camp in Northern New York State. Their

action in reconnaissance and defense of the northern flank of the First Division in the recent maneuvers was very creditable.

Ft. McKinley, Me.

Headquarters Battery, 2nd Battalion, 68th CA (AA), returned from maneuvers last Tuesday. Battery "C" and Battery "H", 68th CA (AA), also returned, but without some of their officers and enlisted men who were ordered to deliver trucks to various points. Battery "F", 68th CA (AA), has not returned from maneuvers as yet.

Work for the remainder of the week consisted in cleaning up equipment and getting settled at the home station.

WPA Helps Capital Defense

(Continued from Page 6)

of Marine Inspection and Navigation 41 District Work Projects Administration clerical workers are reorganizing the files of merchant marine seaman's records.

Two new projects that will be a part of the Administration's defense program have been proposed and are now awaiting Presidential approval before they will go into operation. One of the new projects will be executed by the Professional and Service Division is designed to install at the Army's militia bureau a modern record system of all commissioned personnel of the National Guard. The other project would further the improvements made by the District Work Projects Administration at Camp Sims where the District of Columbia National Guard receives its training with small arms.

To form part of the reservoir of skilled mechanics necessary for the operation of a competent defense machine, the District Work Projects Administration has joined with the District Board of Education in a defense training program.

A new series of training classes will begin 3 September.

OBITUARIES

Thomas Donaldson Sloan, former colonel of Field Artillery, USA, died 29 Aug. after a long illness. He was 56.

Services were conducted on 31 Aug. at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Colonel Sloan graduated from Harvard in 1905. He was appointed second lieutenant of Field Artillery in 1908. He served in the World War in the 7th Field Artillery. In 1926 he resigned from the Army and has since been residing in Lawrence, Long Island. Surviving are his wife, Helen de Russy Clark Sloan; three daughters, Mrs. Martin V. B. Morris, Mrs. F. J. Dimpsey, Miss Ethel D. Sloan; two sons, Thomas Donaldson Sloan, Jr., and Robert S. Sloan, and a sister, Mrs. Ernest Porcelli, of London, England. Among many relatives in the Army are Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Chaney, Mitchell Field; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. K. Herr and Mr. and Mrs. Ord Preston, Washington, D. C., and Gen. and Mrs. H. Conger Pratt, Ft. McKinley, P. I., Col. and Mrs. H. D. Higley, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Funeral services for the late Col. C. J. Smith, commander of the 213th Coast Artillery (AA), were held 31 Aug. He was buried with full military honors.

The religious rites were in charge of the Rev. S. Franklin Custard, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. Assisting were the Rev. Gomer S. Rees, recently appointed chaplain of the 213th, and Lt. Col. H. M. Prentiss, chaplain of the regiment when Col. Smith was in command.

The military rites were in charge of Col. C. C. Curtis, close friend of Col. Smith who became his successor as commander of the 213th.

It was the first time in the history of the regiment that each and every unit was assembled for a military funeral. National Guardsmen were present from Lancaster, Lebanon, Reading, Pottsville, Hamburg, Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa.

In addition to these, Gen. Edward C.

Shannon of Columbia, former commanding general of the 28th Division, was present. With him was his former aide, Maj. James Daly, also of Columbia, who is now on duty in Harrisburg, Pa., in the office of the Adjutant General. Gen. F. D. Beary, former Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, was present to pay final tribute to his former friend and so was Commander Edel of the U. S. Naval Reserve Corps.

The casket was borne by a group of senior sergeants of the regiment, all of whom had served in the A.E.F. and many of whom were in the war at the late colonel's side. They were Staff Sgt. John Hess, medical; 1st Sgt. Edwin Brobst, Battery B; Master Sgt. Burkhardt, Battery A; Sgt. Kline, Battery F; 1st Sgt. Leinbach, Battery B; 1st Sgt. Bettler, Battery B; 1st Sgt. Webb, Battery E; 1st Sgt. Evans, 2nd battalion detachment; Sgt. Hoyte Weiss, Battery A; Sgt. Frederick Kemmery, Battery B, and Sgt. Saeger, Battery F.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BROOKS—Born at Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 29 Aug. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Brooks, FA, USA, a son, James Bartlett Brooks; grandson of Col. and Mrs. W. K. Bartlett, USA-Ret.

BROOKS—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 29 Aug. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Brooks, FA, USA, a son, James Bartlett Brooks, grandson of Col. William K. Bartlett, USA-Ret., of San Francisco, and Mrs. Bartlett.

DAVIS—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 31 Aug. 1940, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Hoy D. Davis, CE, USA, a daughter, Margaret Jane.

HULL—Born at Station Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1 Sept. 1940, to Lt. and Mrs. D. F. Hull, Inf., USA, a daughter, Dorothy Ann Hull; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cavanaugh and of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hull.

JOHNSON—Born at Fort Meade, Md., 7 Aug. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Johnson, Inf., USA, a daughter, Mary Evelyn.

NORTHGRAVES—Born at Maine General Hospital, Portland, Maine, 1 Sept. 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. William Gould Northgraves, a son, William Stanley Northgraves, grandson of Col. Albert Stanley Fugate, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Fugate.

TARRANT—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 25 Aug. 1940, to Capt. and Mrs. Legare Kilgore Tarrant, CAC, USA, a daughter, Joan Lee.

Married

BROWN-MAAS—Married at Officers' Club, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., 21 Aug. 1940, Miss Betty Mae Maas, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry W. Maas, Cav., USA, to 1st Lt. Harold Marvin Brown, ORC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Brown of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DUNCAN-YOUNG—Married at San Antonio, Tex., 31 Aug. 1940, Louise Seales Young, daughter of Mrs. Wallace Seales, to Lt. Col. Early Edward Duncan, AC, USA.

FERRITER-TURNER—Married at St. Thomas Aquinas Cathedral, Reno, Nev., 8 Aug. 1940, Miss Julia Ellen Turner, daughter of Mrs. Edward Turner of Washington, D. C., to Ensign John Baker Ferriter, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wells Ferriter, of Washington, D. C.

GOVERN-WEHR—Married at Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Washington, D. C., 3 Sept. 1940, Miss Patricia Rose Wehr, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur John Wehr, SC, USA, to Lt. Francis Whitton Govern, MC, USA.

JUEL-GRISSMAN—Married at Seabrook, New Hampshire, 29 July 1940, Miss Louise H. Grissman, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Alvin B. Grissman, USNR, to Mr. Jay Juel, Jr.

LENKE-THOMAS—Married at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Wash., D. C., 31 Aug. 1940, Miss Ellenor Jane Thomas, daughter of Mrs. Basil Norris Rittenhouse, wife of Lt. Col. Rittenhouse, USA-Ret., to Mr. Richard Walter Lenke, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lenke of Big Fork, Mont.

MCCLELLAN-BARTLETT—Married in the Unitarian Church, Germantown, Md., 31 Aug. 1940, Miss Edith Russell Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Bartlett, to Mr. Richard Marshall McClellan, son of Lt. Col. Edwin North McClellan, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. McClellan, of Ardmore, Pa.

Capt. Otho Vaughan Kean died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., 30 Aug. 1940, aged 59 years. He was born at Lynchburg, Va., and was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and of the U. S. Military Academy where he was Adjutant of the class of 1905. He transferred from the Field Artillery to the Ordnance Dept., from which he resigned in 1912 to engage in business, holding at that time the rank of Captain. When the United States entered the World War he applied for a commission in the Field Artillery but as he was then the general manager of the Gorham Manufacturing Co., which he had converted to the making of munitions, and was making hand grenades, the Ordnance Department was opposed to his leaving this important work and the armistice came before his commission was issued. At the time of his death he was engaged in inspection of supplies for that Department. He married in 1908 Miss Mary Duell of New York, who with two sons and two daughters survive him.

MEIGS-TRUITT—Married at Standen, Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Aug. 1940, Miss Florence S. Truitt, daughter of Mr. R. Marshall Truitt, to Lt. Charles H. Meigs, USN, son of Lt. Comdr. John F. Meigs, USN.

RICE-McQUARRIE—Married at the Post Chapel, Fort Devens, Mass., 3 Aug. 1940, Miss Gwendolyn May McQuarrie, daughter of Mr. R. McQuarrie, to Lt. Herbert Ernest Rice.

RUSSELL-RYAN—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 24 Aug. 1940, Miss Ann Ryan, daughter of Capt. M. J. Ryan, USCG, and Mrs. Ryan, to Mr. Sidney W. Russell, son of Mrs. Charles A. Russell and the late Mr. Russell.

Died

BLAIR—Died 28 Aug. 1940, Mary Ellen Blair, five months old daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Blair, FA, USA, granddaughter of Mr. Charles Westpheling, and niece of Lt. Charles P. Westpheling, FA, USA.

DEFANDORF—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Sept. 1940, Lt. Col. Jason F. Defandorf, JAGD, USA-Ret., husband of Mrs. Harriet H. Defandorf, and father of Elizabeth D. Weaver, James H., John F., and F. Marion Defandorf.

FOLTZ—Died at Washington, D. C., 4 Sept. 1940, Mrs. Mary Keefe Foltz, wife of Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Foltz, USA-Ret.

GABBETT—Died at Seattle, Wash., 3 Sept. 1940, Capt. Cecil M. Gabbett, USCG, father of Cecil M., Jr., and Mrs. Daniel T. Birtwell.

HAYES—Died at San Diego, Calif., 3 Sept. 1940, Mrs. Elizabeth Rittenhouse Snell Hayes, wife of Capt. Charles H. Hayes, USMC, and daughter of Maj. Charles L. Snell.

KEAN—Died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., 30 Aug. 1940, Otho Vaughan Kean, former Captain, Ord. Dept., husband of Mrs. Mary Duell Kean, and brother of Brig. Gen. Jefferson P. Kean, USA-Ret.

NICHOLSON—Died at Montana Apartments, Washington, D. C., 3 Sept. 1940, Mrs. Harriet E. Nicholson, widow of General William J. Nicholson, and mother of Mrs. Helen F. Crean and Col. William F. Nicholson.

SIMMS—Died recently in Honolulu, Hawaii, Mr. Kenneth Keith Simms, formerly with USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Simms of Hunting Hill, Md., and brother of Masie J. Simms; Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Simms, USN, Forest S. Simms, Mrs. Edna L. Burke, Mrs. Rebecca E. Sprinkel, Mrs. Ethel J. West, Mrs. Dorothy L. Wheeler, and Mrs. Evelyn M. Mills.

SLOAN—Died 29 Aug. 1940, Col. Thomas Donaldson Sloan, former Col. of FA, USA, husband of Mrs. Helen de Russy Clark Sloan; father of Mrs. Martin V. B. Morris, Mrs. F. J. Dimpsey, Miss Ethel D. Sloan, Mr. Thomas Donaldson Sloan, Jr., and Robert S. Sloan, and brother of Mrs. Ernest Porcelli.

VAN SLYKE—Died at Oakland, N. J., 30 Aug. 1940, Mrs. Ruth Coles Van Slyke, widow of Lt. Comdr. Warren V. Van Slyke, USN.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 18)

Setg. Sqd. 5 (USS Louisville) abt. 23 Sept.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Walter Michaels, USNR, ors. 7 Aug. to NRAB New York, N. Y. revoked; continue Torp. Sqd. 6 (USS Enterprise).

Ens. Wilbur Y. Morton, USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 54 in Sept.; to c/o Pat. Sqd. 56 & duty that sqd. when comm.

Ens. Douglas G. Parker, USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 53 abt. 10 Sept.; to Setg. Sqd. 2-D1.

Ens. Carl D. Simonsen, USNR, det. Patrol Sqd. 24 abt. 25 Sept.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Following Reserve Officers det. Supply Corps Nav. Res. Off. Sch., Georgetown Univ., Wash., D. C. in Sept. to assignment as indicated opposite names.

Lt. (jg) John D. H. Carmichael, Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) George D. Coleman, jr., Navy Yd., Wash., D. C.

Ens. Lincoln C. Armstrong, jr., Instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Ens. Ambrose M. Babich, Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Ens. Gerald Abner Eubank, jr., Rec. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Ens. Richard L. Geiger, Instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Ens. John Kittelle, Instn. USS Wyoming.

Ens. George C. B. Mears, Instn. USS New York.

Ens. William G. Montague, Instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Ens. Charles W. Peckham, Navy Yd., Wash., D. C.

Ens. David Prouty, Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Ens. Carl A. Raymond, jr., Instn. Aircr. Battle Force.

Ens. William D. Sander, Instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Ens. Jonathan M. Thornton, jr., Instn. USS Henderson.

Ens. Enos H. Willis, Instn. Dest. Battle Force.

Coast Guard Orders

Capt. E. D. Jones, Honolulu Dist., assigned additional duty as Capt. of the Port of Honolulu, T. H.

Lt. J. J. Purcell, on waiting orders, dismissed from the Service under sentence of General Court 4892, confirmed 21 Aug. 1940, by the President of the United States.

Comdr. G. T. Finlay, designated Capt. of the Port of Chicago, Ill., in addition to regular duty as Commander, Chicago Dist.

Comdr. G. W. MacLane, Chicago Dist., relieved as Capt. of the Port of Chicago, Ill., effective upon the reporting of Comdr. G. T. Finlay.

Lt. K. C. Phillips, det. Alameda Base and assigned Chicago Dist. as communications officer.

Lt. H. E. Litchfield, New York Dist., died at Honesdale, Pa., 31 Aug. 1940.

Capt. C. M. Gabbett, Jacksonville Dist., died suddenly at Seattle, Wash., 3 Sept. 1940.

Ch. Boats. (L.) W. H. Lewark, det. Ft. Macon Lifeboat Station and assigned Kill Devil Hills Station, Norfolk Dist., as commanding officer.

Ch. Boats. (L.) P. S. Midgett, det. Little Creek Lifeboat Station and assigned Rodanthe Station, Norfolk Dist., as commanding officer.

5th Medical Company

Quarry Heights, C. Z.—The 5th Medical Company (Collecting) (Separate) has been activated and assigned to station at the Post of Corozal, C. Z., effective 1 Sept. 1940. The company is assigned to the Panama Mobile Force.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 17)

Capt. Cary W. Magruder, USN, and Mrs. Magruder, of Shoreby Hill, Jamestown, R. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte England Magruder, to Mr. Duncan Buttrick, son of Brig. Gen. James T. Buttrick, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Buttrick.

Miss Magruder is with her parents at their summer home in Jamestown. Mr. Buttrick's family also have a home there. He is at present living in Cambridge, Mass.

The Rev. Alvin Lamar Wills, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, and Mrs. Wills announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lora Kathleen Wills, to Lt. William Loring Clay, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wallace Loring Clay. The wedding will take place Saturday, 5 Oct.

Lt. Clay was graduated from West Point in June and has been temporarily stationed at Ft. Monroe, Va.

On Wednesday, 21 Aug. 1940, Betty Mae Maas, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry W. Maas became the bride of 1st Lt. Harold Marvin Brown, USAR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Brown of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceremony was held at the Officers' Club at Ft. Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., with a reception following. The bride was attended by Miss Shirley Megson of Brooklyn, N. Y., while Lt. J. B. Coolidge acted as the groom's best man. Lt. Col. Maas gave his daughter in marriage and Chaplain Mylon D. Merchant performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a short train. Her veil was held by a tiara of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was dressed in pink taffeta and carried an old fashioned bouquet of sweetheart roses and delphiniums.

Mrs. Wallace Scales announces the marriage of her daughter, Louise Scales Young to Lt. Col. Early Edward Duncan, AC, on Saturday, 31 Aug., San Antonio, Texas.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Lt. Herbert Ernest Rice and Miss Gwendolyn May McQuarrie, Saturday, 3 Aug. 1940. The ceremony was performed in the Post Chapel, Ft. Devens, Mass., by Chaplain John J. McDonnell. At nine o'clock in the evening the bride began her march down the aisle on the arm of Lt. Col. Albert F. Christie who gave the bride in marriage. Lt. John N. Davis was best man and Miss Alberta Christie, daughter of Lt. Col. Christie, was bridesmaid.

The bride was dressed in a wedding gown of white moire and carried a bouquet of white lilies. Miss Christie was dressed in a blue and white formal and carried a bouquet of pink rosebuds. The chapel was decorated with hydrangeas and white roses interspersed with blue forget-me-nots.

Lieutenant Davis honored the bride and groom with a post-ceremony reception at the Ft. Devens Officers' Club. Attending were the entire officer personnel of Ft. Devens.

Mrs. Rice is the daughter of Mr. R. McQuarrie of Tacoma, Wash. She was graduated from Stadium High School in Tacoma with the Class of 1932. Lieutenant Rice is a graduate of the University of Washington, Class of 1939. He is assigned to the 11th Coast Artillery, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y., and is on temporary duty with the First Corps Area Recruit Reception Center at Ft. Devens.

Army blue uniforms of the bridegroom and his ushers, and soldier blue costumes of the bride's attendants combined to make the wedding of Miss Patricia Rose Wehr and Lt. Francis Whitten Govern, which took place in Washington, D. C., 3 Sept., one of the most colorful of the early fall ceremonies.

The bride is the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arthur John Wehr. The ceremony, with Msgr. Thomas G. Smyth officiating, took place at the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

Colonel Wehr gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a pale ivory slim-lined gown with long sleeves. It was fashioned of French silk and wool and a cut-work panel revealed a satin facing. Her veil, like her train, was full length, and caught in a braided coronet of wool and satin matching the gown. She carried a spray of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Strikingly complementing the Army uniforms were the gowns of the attendants, Miss Mary Ellen Degnan, maid of honor; Miss Alice Pillmer Abalt and Miss Alice Gwendolyn Pagan, the bridesmaids. All wore soldier blue taffeta gowns made with full skirts, three-quarter sleeves, sweetheart necklines and ornamented with silver scroll embroidery. In their hair they wore blue feather ornaments, daintily birdlike in effect. They carried full grown yellow roses.

Serving Lieutenant Govern as best man was Lt. John R. Jannarone. The ushers were Lt. John B. Davenport, Lt. Eugene M. Martin, Lt. Kenneth Hudson and Lt.

William B. Williams.

A wedding breakfast at the Army and Navy Country Club followed the ceremony. Mrs. Arthur John Wehr, the bride's mother, received in a floor length lame gown of American Beauty red with a draped bodice and short sleeves. Her accessories were a large black felt hat and elbow length black suede gloves. Mrs. Govern, mother of the bridegroom, wore a floor-length black crepe frock, accented with white embroidered revers and white gloves. She wore a black picture hat. Both wore corsages of orchids.

Among the 90 guests were these from out-of-town: Miss Ethel O'Neill, of East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. H. A. Schwartz, Ethan Allen, Vt.; Mrs. H. Osterman, of Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and Col. and Mrs. Jack Wheeler, of Richmond, Va.

The young couple left for a short New York visit. They will be at Carlisle Barracks after 10 Sept., where Lieutenant Govern will attend the Army Medical School.

The bride was graduated from Mt. St. Joseph College for Women, in Philadelphia, and George Washington University here. She is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority and chose sorority sisters to attend her at her wedding. Lieutenant Govern is a graduate of Georgetown Medical School.

The War Situation

The transfer of approximately one-fourth of the United States destroyer fleet to Great Britain during the week is undoubtedly the most important incident of the Battle of Britain to date. Strictly speaking, the Battle of Britain began after Hitler's victory in France and the withdrawal of the British from Europe. As a matter of fact, the German effort to break the North Sea Front began as soon as Great Britain declared war a year ago. The winning of Europe's western coast line was the first essential step in the Battle of Britain. German bases along that coast simplified immeasurably Hitler's problem, not only in the air but also on the sea. British destroyers and other light craft carrying anti-submarine and anti-aircraft weapons have played a vital role in meeting Hitler's challenge. Day in and day out these craft have guarded hundreds of vessels arriving and leaving British ports. The normal wear and tear on the high speed machinery of light craft such as destroyers are very great when operating under any conditions for any length of time; they are especially severe under present conditions when British convoys are exposed to attack, not only by sea going vessels but by aircraft from German air bases along the North Sea coast. It is easy enough to understand the role of ships in the control of the sea. The almost equally vital necessity of bases is not so obvious. The fact is that with bases close to the theatre of operations the number of ships which can be maintained in such theatre may be greatly multiplied. Therefore bases are in an important sense the equivalent of ships. What is true of bases for ships is likewise true of bases for aircraft.

The exact toll which Hitler has taken of the Royal Navy is not known but it is a safe guess in view of the German bases, sea and air, that the British reported jubilation upon receipt of the news of the destroyer transfer was the reflection of a real need. Fifty destroyers fitted up with a few modern anti aircraft guns and the regular depth charge installations for anti-submarine work constitute a reinforcement in material that is difficult to estimate. It is not likely that fifty destroyers will be a decisive influence in the fighting operations of the Battle of Britain, even though they strengthen the Royal Navy at the point of greatest strain. But on the other hand, the moral effect throughout the world will be very great.

The derision which greeted the news in Berlin and Rome was natural. The feeling there that the reinforcement—material and moral—had come too late to affect the outcome on both the North Sea and Mediterranean fronts may well be wishful thinking. It recalls the German estimate in 1918, that American troops would arrive too late to affect the outcome of their last, and what proved to be unsuccessful, drive to smash the Allied

Armies in France.

Hitler's threat to erase British cities indicates there is to be no let up in the exchange of blows through the air, also, that some of the British bombers must be striking dangerously close to German nerve centers.

It may well be that the bombings have not produced the results desired and that Hitler's recent warnings about his secret weapons are to bolster the morale of the Germans. He also referred to his previous statement that they were preparing for five years of war. In this connection, it is reported that additional French prisoners are being taken to Germany to work on the farms.

The fate of the conquered countries must have had some effect on the French African colonies which have thrown in their lot with the British in Africa. The turn of affairs in this theatre is reported to be worrying Franco of Spain and may indicate that there is a feeling that Italy is not the important factor she is supposed to be.

New types of Italian bombers are reported to have damaged a British battleship, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and a destroyer. Whatever local success Italy may have had there is nothing to indicate that Great Britain's grip on the Mediterranean front has been weakened. Royal Air Force attacks on Italian industrial areas have continued. The squadrons apparently have been passing over Switzerland which has been protesting the violation of her neutrality. She is in no position to give weight to her protest now that there is no longer any western front in France.

Coast Artillery School

The Fifth Refresher Course at The Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., for Battery Officers was held during the period 10 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1940. The course is designed to give a thorough review of anti-aircraft artillery gunnery and materiel and includes one week of firings. Six courses are to be given during the period 1 July to 14 Sept. 1940, during which time 413 officers are scheduled for attendance. The following Regular Army and Coast Artillery Reserve Officers were members of the Fifth Refresher Course.

2nd Lt. H. H. Arnold	2nd Lt. G. D. Green
2nd Lt. C. L. Beaudry	2nd Lt. R. W. Hame-
2nd Lt. C. T. Bis-	2nd Lt. J. T. Hen-
wanger, jr.	nessy
2nd Lt. H. R. Brew-	2nd Lt. W. F. Horton
ton	2nd Lt. W. M. Kasper
2nd Lt. G. E. Brown	2nd Lt. E. D. Light
2nd Lt. P. R. Cibotti,	2nd Lt. O. R. Link
jr.	2nd Lt. C. T. Marsh,
2nd Lt. Wm. L. Clay	2nd Lt. R. E. Miner
2nd Lt. R. L. Colligan,	2nd Lt. R. R. Norris
jr.	2nd Lt. A. P. Richards
2nd Lt. A. J. Cullen	2nd Lt. M. L. Shoss
2nd Lt. T. P. Floryan	2nd Lt. H. J. Turner
2nd Lt. A. J. Floyd	2nd Lt. R. I. Wheat
2nd Lt. W. J. Gildart	2nd Lt. L. A. Witt, II
2nd Lt. W. E. Heinemann	2nd Lt. J. M. Wright,
2nd Lt. T. L. Hoffman	jr.
2nd Lt. M. Kuziv	2nd Lt. J. E. Aber-
2nd Lt. R. J. LaRose	1st Lt. H. G. Bailey
2nd Lt. M. D. Leder-	2nd Lt. T. G. Balliet
man	2nd Lt. N. M. Barland
2nd Lt. J. Lotozo	2nd Lt. A. R. Bayer
2nd Lt. E. A. Lynn,	2nd Lt. C. K. Britt
jr.	1st Lt. E. W. Brownell
2nd Lt. R. N. Mackin,	1st Lt. W. G. Bu-
jr.	chanan, jr.
2nd Lt. A. G. Malone	2nd Lt. H. E. Clay
2nd Lt. M. H. Mer-	2nd Lt. R. F. Cochran
chant	2nd Lt. R. U. Cren-
2nd Lt. H. A. Miley,	shaw
jr.	2nd Lt. J. J. Delaney
2nd Lt. W. H. Roedy	1st Lt. B. T. Fergu-
2nd Lt. R. N. Ross	son
2nd Lt. H. T. Simpson	1st Lt. C. S. Fletcher
2nd Lt. S. Silvasy	jr.
2nd Lt. P. E. Smith	2nd Lt. J. Frank
2nd Lt. J. T. H. Speng-	2nd Lt. J. F. Freund
ler	2nd Lt. F. G. Gregory,
2nd Lt. H. L. Wilson	jr.
2nd Lt. J. D. Yates	1st Lt. E. H. Hahn,
2nd Lt. R. H. Bates	jr.
2nd Lt. G. J. Bayerle	2nd Lt. J. O. Jennings
2nd Lt. W. J. Bennett	2nd Lt. E. B. Jones
2nd Lt. A. E. Bigelow	2nd Lt. J. S. Jones
2nd Lt. G. D. Carne-	2nd Lt. J. D. Keith
han	1st Lt. J. D. Land
2nd Lt. R. G. Cooper	2nd Lt. W. J. Logan
2nd Lt. W. C. Craig	2nd Lt. R. A. Moffet
2nd Lt. G. W. Davis	2nd Lt. J. M. Moore
2nd Lt. R. J. Delaney	2nd Lt. D. W. Nesbit
2nd Lt. F. A. DeLa-	2nd Lt. H. O'Brien
tour	2nd Lt. H. E. Pace, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. D. Epley	2nd Lt. J. C. Probst
2nd Lt. H. B. Ferrill	2nd Lt. C. P. Strobb
2nd Lt. S. G. Fisher	2nd Lt. L. L. Clarke
2nd Lt. R. H. Fraser	
2nd Lt. T. P. Gordon	

National Guard Called

(Continued from First Page)

249th CA (H. D.) (Type B), Ore., to Harbor Defenses, Columbia. (Temporarily to Camp Clatsop, Ore.)

105th Observation Squadron, Tenn., to Columbia, S. C.

119th Observation Squadron, N. J., to Ft. Dix, N. J.

154th Observation Squadron, Ark., to Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla.

116th Observation Squadron, Wash., to Gray Field, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Ranking Commanders

These units will probably go into the field commanded by the following* general officers:

44th Division—Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, N.J. NG.

57th Infantry Brigade—Brig. Gen. Edward J. Maloney, N.J. NG.

87th Infantry Brigade—Brig. Gen. Ralph K. Robertson, N.Y. NG.

69th FA Brigade—Brig. Gen. Edward C. Rose, N. J. NG.

30th Division—Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell, Ga. NG.

59th Brigade—Brig. Gen. Trelawney E. Marchant, S.C. NG.

60th Brigade—Brig. Gen. Don E. Scott, N.C. NG.

55th FA Brigade—Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis, Ga. NG.

45th Division—Maj. Gen. William S. Key, Okla. NG.

89th Brigade—Brig. Gen. William E. Guthner, Colo. NG.

90th Brigade—(vacant)

70th FA Brigade—Brig. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, Okla. NG.

41st Division—Maj. Gen. George A. White, Ore. NG.

81st Brigade—Brig. Gen. Carlos A. Pennington, Wash. NG.

82nd Brigade—Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, Ore. NG.

66th FA Brigade—Brig. Gen. Albert H. Beebe, Wash. NG.

197th CA (AA)—Col. Albert E. Colburn, N. H. NG.

198th CA (AA)—Col. George J. Schulz, Del. NG.

202nd CA (AA)—Col. Charles C. Dawes, Ill. NG.

203rd CA (AA)—Col. Ray E. Watson, Mo. NG.

211th CA (AA)—Col. Stuart J. Hall, Mass. NG.

213th CA (AA)—Col. Charles C. Curtis, Pa. NG.

251st CA (AA)—Col. John H. Sherman, Calif. NG.

244th CA (155)—Col. Malcolm W. Force, N. Y. NG.

250th CA (155)—Col. David P. Hardy, Calif. NG.

252nd (155)—Col. Royce S. McClelland, N. C. NG.

240th CA (HD)—Col. George E. Fogg, Me. NG.

241st CA (HD)—Col. Harry A. Skinner, Mass. NG.

242nd CA (HD)—Lt. Col. Russell Y. Moore, Conn. NG.

243rd CA (HD)—Col. Earl C. Webster, R. I. NG.

245th CA (HD)—Col. Charles S. Gleim, N. Y. NG.

246th CA (HD)—Col. Alonzo E. Wood, Va. NG.

248th CA (HD)—(vacant).

249th CA (HD)—Col. Clifton M. Irwin, Ore. NG.

105th Obs. Sq.—Maj. Walter M. Williams, Tenn. NG.

119th Obs. Sq.—Maj. Chester A. Charles, N. J. NG.

154th Obs. Sq.—Maj. Adrian Williamson, Ark. NG.

116th Obs. Sq.—Maj. Hillford R. Wallace, Wash. NG.

In addition to such of the officers who already command component units under these general officers, three sources are available to fill vacancies caused by resignations, failure to pass physical examinations, or new vacancies created by expansion of units to peace strength, and later, when and if draftees become available, to war strength.

One of these sources is that part of the group of 739 officers of the Inactive National Guard who have assignments to the affected units. Of these officers, the Presi-

(*According to latest available figures in Washington).

dent said:

"All officers and warrant officers of the National Guard appointed in the National Guard, federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition, and assigned to units ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date hereof, who do not hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States and commissions or warrants in the Army of the United States, are hereby tendered such appointments in the same grade and arm or service which they respectively hold in the National Guard."

The second source is that part of the group of 1,955 enlisted men and warrant officers of the National Guard who hold inactive commissions and who are in the affected units. Of these, the President stated:

"Warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who hold appointments as officers in the National Guard of the United States and commissions in the Army of the United States, and are assigned to units ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date hereof, are hereby ordered to active military service as commissioned officers of the Army of the United States under those appointments and commissions."

The third group are officers of the Reserve Officers' Corps who may be called to active duty and assigned to National Guard units. The President may also make temporary appointments of National Guard officers from among enlisted men of the Guard. Temporary advancement of other enlisted men to higher grades may also be made at the discretion of commanders, within allotments of grades and ratings.

National Guard Pay

Officers of the National Guard ordered into Federal Service will receive the base pay of their grade plus longevity pay based on the years of their actual service in the National Guard. They will not be entitled to pass from one pay period to another.

If a National Guard officer has prior service in the Officers' Reserve Corps, he will be credited with one-half of his inactive service and all of his active service in ORC for pay purposes. Thus an officer who held a commission in the ORC for six years without any active service and then a National Guard commission for eight years, would be credited with eleven years' service for pay purposes.

Finance Department officials described the basis of an officer's pay as identical to that used to determine the officer's pay during the normal field training periods of the National Guard in summertime.

Of course, the administrative pay given to many officers of the National Guard will not be paid during the period of federal service.

Allowances will be the same as those paid to Regular Army officers.

These allowances and pay for each pay period are as follows:

Second Lieutenants—base pay \$1,500; rental allowance with dependents or without, \$40 a month; subsistence allowance with or without dependents, \$18 a month.

First Lieutenants—base pay \$2,000; rental allowance with dependents \$60; rental allowance without dependents \$40; subsistence allowance with dependents \$36; subsistence allowance without dependents \$18.

Captains—base pay \$2,400; rental allowance with dependents \$80; rental allowance without dependents \$60; subsistence allowance with dependents \$36; subsistence allowance without dependents \$18.

Majors—base pay \$3,000; rental allowance with dependents \$100; rental allowance without dependents \$60; subsistence allowance with dependents \$54; subsistence allowance without dependents \$18.

Lieutenant Colonels—base pay \$3,500; rental allowance with dependents \$120; rental allowance without dependents \$80; subsistence allowance with dependents \$54; subsistence allowance without dependents \$18.

Colonels—base pay \$4,000; rental allowance with dependents \$120; rental allowance without dependents \$80; subsistence allowance with dependents \$54; subsistence allowance without dependents \$18.

General Marshall this week stated that much of the money to be spent on housing the National Guard will go into construction of roads, hospitals and utilities which

Brigadier Generals—pay \$6,000; rental allowance with dependents \$120; rental allowance without dependents \$80; subsistence allowance with dependents \$36; subsistence allowance without dependents \$18.

Major Generals—pay \$8,000; allowances same as for brigadier generals.

The maximum allowances which will accrue to an officer below grade of brigadier general, to a brigadier general, or to a major general will be such that the total of base pay, longevity pay, and allowances will not exceed \$7,200, \$7,500, and \$9,700, respectively, per annum. Deduction of any necessary amounts will be from the rental allowance.

Total of base pay and longevity pay for an officer below grade of colonel shall not exceed \$5,750 per annum.

In addition to the officers holding dual commissions in the National Guard of their State and in the National Guard of the United States being called to federal service, two other special groups are being tendered commissions. One group comprises the officers of the inactive National Guard. There are 739 officers in this group in the entire National Guard—15 lieutenant colonels, 33 majors, 190 captains, 231 first lieutenants and 270 second lieutenants. The second group are the 1,955 enlisted men of the National Guard who hold inactive commissions as officers. Most of these are second lieutenants, with a scattering handful of first lieutenants and captains.

The officers of the inactive National Guard will not be able to count such service for pay, but will be credited with any prior service in the active National Guard or in the ORC. The enlisted men accepting commissions will begin to compute service for pay purposes from the time they begin service under an active commission.

No travel pay will be paid on the travel from home station to initial training areas. Afterwards, if National Guardsmen change posts on a permanent change of station status, they will be entitled to travel pay, as are Regular Army officers.

Enlisted men of the National Guard will receive the pay of Regular Army soldiers. That is, \$21 per month for seventh grade; \$30 per month for sixth grade; \$42 per month for fifth grade; \$54 per month for fourth grade; \$72 per month for third grade; \$84 per month for second grade, and \$126 per month for first grade.

If the provision of the draft bill which carries increases for the lowest four grades of enlisted men of the Regular Army is enacted in law, this increase will also apply to the inducted National Guardsmen. This will raise pay of the seventh grade to \$30; of the sixth grade to \$36; of the fifth grade to \$54, and of the fourth grade to \$60.

Two questions affecting the pay of enlisted men are still under consideration. One is whether enlisted men shall be credited with longevity pay for National Guard service. There is no doubt that service after induction into federal service will count toward longevity. Should a Guardsman later enlist in the Regular Army, he will begin such service with longevity earned while on federal service as a National Guardsman.

The second question is whether enlisted men of the first three grades shall receive commutation of quarters. This commutation is given to ranking noncommissioned officers of the Army, as a matter of courtesy. Legislation is under consideration which would give noncommissioned officers a legal right to such commutation of quarters.

Decision on these questions should be made within a short time.

Housing

To house the inducted Guardsman an appropriation of \$128,107,115 is contained in the second supplementary National Defense Bill. This will provide tent camps in training areas below the southern border of North Carolina, and temporary barracks above that line. Until this sum is appropriated, an allocation of \$29,000,000 from the President's "blank check" fund has been made available.

General Marshall this week stated that much of the money to be spent on housing the National Guard will go into construction of roads, hospitals and utilities which

will also be available for draftees when these men begin training. Funds will then be needed only for temporary barracks for the selective service trainees.

All Guard Out Soon

The National Guard units to be mobilized this week will be followed by an approximately equal number of Guardsmen about a month later. Two more inductions will bring the entire National Guard into service by the first of the year.

It will be noted that the current order to duty omits the tank companies of the four Infantry divisions. These tank companies will be called later, when the Armored Force is functioning smoothly and is ready to absorb them.

Text of National Guard Order

Following is the official text of the Executive Order, ordering out units of the National Guard:

"Ordering certain units and members of the National Guard of the United States into the active military service of the United States.

"By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Public Resolution No. 96, 76th Congress, approved 27 August 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order into the active military service of the United States, effective September 16, 1940, the following units and members of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner relieved:

Units

"All active elements of:

44th Division, less 44th Tank Company
30th Division, less 30th Tank Company
45th Division, less 45th Tank Company
41st Division, less 41st Tank Company

197th Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

198th Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

202nd Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

203rd Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

211th Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

213th Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

251st Const Artillery (Anti-aircraft)

240th Const Artillery (155 mm. gun)

250th Const Artillery (155 mm. gun)

252nd Const Artillery (155 mm. gun)

240th Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

241st Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

242nd Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

243rd Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

245th Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

246th Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

248th Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

249th Const Artillery (Harbor Defense)

105th Observation Squadron

119th Observation Squadron

154th Observation Squadron

116th Observation Squadron

Members

"All members, both active and inactive, of the units listed above.

"All persons so ordered into the active military service of the United States are, from the effective date of this order, relieved from duty in the National Guard of their respective States so long as they shall remain in the active military service of the United States, and during such time shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Army whose permanent retention in the active military service is not contemplated by law.

"Commissioned officers and warrant officers appointed in the National Guard of the United States and commissioned or holding warrants in the Army of the United States, and affected by this order, are hereby ordered to active duty under such appointments and commissions or warrants.

"All officers and warrant officers of the National Guard appointed in the National Guard, federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition, and assigned to units ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date hereof, who do not hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States and commissions or warrants in the Army of the United States, are hereby tendered such appointments in the same grade and arm or service which they respectively hold in the National Guard.

"Warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who hold appointments as officers in the National Guard of the United States, are hereby ordered to active duty under such appointments and commissions or warrants as officers in the National Guard of the United States."

(Continued on Next Page)

FINANCE

Financial Digest

As evidence that the defense program is well underway, the National Defense Advisory Committee announced this week that it has cleared contracts for more than 2 billion dollars of defense materials. Now awaiting the President's signature is the 5,250 billion dollar defense appropriation bill. These vast sums pouring into industry are expected to add a strong stimulus to business and financial activity and to employment. Further encouraging to business conditions are the prediction by Iron Age of "extreme activity" in the steel industry during the rest of 1940, and the increase in petroleum refining reported by the American Petroleum Institute. Various corporations continue to announce increased profits over the preceding year.

While the Stock Market has shown greater activity this week than has been the case in months, it still continues subject to developments in the European war and to policies and legislation in Washington. Wall Street interpreted Chancellor Hitler's speech in which he foresaw a long war as a confession that the Nazi "war time table" was not being executed in accordance with schedule, and immediately a falling market was transformed into a rising one. The House has been giving careful consideration to the "draft of industry" problem, and has been devising a substitute patterned after a 1916 statute still on the books, which empowers the Government to take over and operate arms plants on a rental basis, if the owners refuse to cooperate. The existing statute permits the President to commandeer a plant only in time of war or when war is "imminent." The provision the House favors would authorize such commandeering during the present emergency, and until expiration of the proposed selective service law in 1945. The battle over this proposal is due to the fear of industry that the New Dealers will want to have the power to seize plants even in time of peace. It has been pointed out by the Defense Advisory Commission that capital would not be willing to invest in plants and extension if it anticipated permanent acquisition and operations of plants. In conference between the Senate and House on this matter, it is believed sufficient limitations will be placed upon government authority to satisfy industry and to assure such voluntary cooperation that it will not have to be exercised.

With the Conscription bill out of the way, it is expected Congress will either recess or adjourn by the middle of the month so as to give its members an opportunity to canvass their states and districts for reelection. This means that there will be no amendments adopted either to the Wagner Labor Relations Act or the Logan-Walter bill, which proposes to curb the powers of the Federal Commissions and Agencies over business and industry. If President Roosevelt should be reelected, it is a foregone conclusion that these statutes will not be materially altered during the next four years.

Movement of Troops to Alaska

The following additional troops totaling approximately 2,400 officers and enlisted men will be sent to Anchorage, Alaska, about 1 Nov. 1940, for permanent station.

Unit	Present Station
4th Infantry (less 1st Bn., now in Alaska).	
Elements now at Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska,	
will be moved to Anchorage.	Ft. George Wright, Wash.

Elements of 1st Bn., 81st Field Artillery	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
75th Coast Artillery (AA)	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Signal Personnel for Aircraft Warning Service.	Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Service Elements	Ft. Lewis, Wash.

The troops being transferred from Ft. Lewis have been at that station on a temporary basis and are not tactical components of the units regularly stationed at Ft. Lewis.

Designation of the troops to replace elements of the 4th Infantry at Ft. George Wright will be announced at a later date.

Official Texts of Base-Destroyer Exchange Agreements

(Continued from Page 2)

their jurisdiction within the leased areas, the adjustment and reconciliation between the jurisdiction of the authorities of the United States within these areas and the jurisdiction of the authorities of the territories in which these areas are situated, shall be determined by common agreement.

The exact location and bounds of the aforesaid bases, the necessary seaward, coast and anti-aircraft defenses, the location of sufficient military garrisons, stores and other necessary auxiliary facilities shall be determined by common agreement.

His Majesty's Government are prepared to designate immediately experts to meet with experts of the United States for these purposes. Should these experts be unable to agree in any particular situation, except in the case of Newfoundland and Bermuda, the matter shall be settled by the Secretary of State of the United States and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(SGD) LOTHIAN.

The Honourable
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Secretary Hall's Note

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
September 2, 1940.

Excellency:

I have received your note of September 2, 1940, of which the text is as follows:

(Here the text of Lord Lothian's note was repeated.)

I am directed by the President to reply to your note as follows:

The Government of the United States appreciates the declarations and the generous action of His Majesty's Government as contained in your communication which are destined to enhance the national security of the United States and greatly to strengthen its ability to cooperate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. It therefore gladly accepts the proposals.

The Government of the United States will immediately designate experts to meet with experts designated by His Majesty's Government to determine upon the exact location of the naval and air bases mentioned in your communication under acknowledgment.

In consideration of the declarations above quoted, the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's Government fifty United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the twelve hundred ton type.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL.

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
The Marquess of Lothian, C. H.,
British Ambassador.

Naval Plane Strength

In response to a request by Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal transmitted the following letter concerning Naval plane strength:

"My Dear Mr. Chairman: Reference is made to the request of the Naval Affairs Committee for the views and recommendations of the Navy Department on House Resolution 584, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the House of Representatives detailed information showing the number and types of airplanes, for which contracts have been made since 1 June 1940.

"There is tabulated below the data desired in House Resolution 584. Attention is invited to the fact that publication of detailed figures on the procurement program of the United States results in the release of valuable military information in an authoritative and convenient form:

Contracts since 1 June 1940

Type	Number of planes	Contractor
Utility-transport	5	Beech
Primary trainers	500	Naval
Advanced trainers	25	N. Amer.
Primary trainers	600	Stearman
Primary trainers	201	Spartan
Primary trainers	100	Ryan
Fighting	243	Grumman
Utility-transport	10	Grumman
Patrol-bomber (experiment)	1	Boeing
Transport	1	Lockheed
	1,686	

Merchant Marine

With award recently of contracts for 12 C-3 cargo vessels and for 3 C-3 passenger and cargo vessels, the Maritime Commission brought to a total of 174 the number of ships of all types it has placed on order since 1937. Many of these ships, of course, including the big liner America, are already in service.

In addition, bids will be opened 10 Sept., after several postponements, on two luxury liners for the trans-Pacific trade. The following day bids are due to be opened for construction of three cargo vessels of a modified C-2 design, for the Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation. The luxury liners, to be known as P-4-P's, will be the largest vessels ever built in this country, larger even than the America, though of a slightly smaller gross tonnage. Funnels will be off center, permitting rapid conversion to aircraft carriers.

The recent contract awards were:
3 C-3 combination freight and passenger ships to Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., Pascagoula, Miss., at \$4,069,000 each.

4 C-3 cargo ships to Ingalls at \$2,945,000 each.

4 C-3 cargo ships to Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corp., Tacoma, Wash., at \$2,990,000 each.

4 C-3 cargo ships to Western Pipe & Steel Co., San Francisco, at \$2,990,000 each.

Sell Ship to Navy

The Maritime Commission has approved sale of the new C-3 cargo ship Exchequer, to the Navy. The Exchequer is nearing completion at Pascagoula, Miss. She is the third C-3 ship to be sold to the Navy, which has also acquired three new high-speed tankers as well as a number of merchant vessels which were already in operation or which had been in operation.

The commission also has disposed of the old coal-burning passenger liners Monticello and Mount Vernon, which were sold to a Baltimore firm for \$183,500 and \$178,300, respectively, for scrap. The government rejected bids for the old liners George Washington and America and the old freighter West Corum.

An invitation for bids for charter of eight vessels of the laid-up fleet for domestic operation failed to produce any offers. The vessels were the Bakersfield, Egremont, Jadden, Jacob Ruppert, Pacific Redwood, West Chetac, West Hematite and West Neris.

Bar "Ists" from Radiorooms

Representative Izac this week introduced the bill H. R. 10446 which would prohibit any member of the Communist Party, the German-American Bund or other similar organization from holding a license as operator of a radio station aboard any ship of the United States.

More CCC Enrollees Train

Another contingent of 200 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees will be turned over to the Maritime Commission 16 Sept., for training in the merchant marine, James J. McEntee, Director of the CCC, said this week.

Nine hundred enrollees were previously accepted by the Maritime Commission and have been training at land stations and aboard the commission training vessel, the American Seaman.

Enrollment will be on a voluntary basis, and will be open only to CCC enrollees between 18 and 23 years of age who have had at least a year's service in the Corps. They will be honorably discharged from the CCC upon their acceptance for sea training. Selections will be made according to Army Corps Areas, with 9 positions allotted to the First Corps Area, 11 to the Second, 17 to the Third, 32 to the Fourth, 14 to the Fifth, 18 to the Sixth, 27 to the Seventh, 29 to the Eighth, and 43 to the Ninth.

The successful applicants will be assembled at Ft. Dix, New Jersey, for final physical examination before being turned over to the Maritime Commission for approximately nine months training. One hundred boys will be sent to the radio school at Gallops Island, and one hundred will receive their training on board the training ship SS American Seaman.

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Text of National Guard Order

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the United States and commissions in the Army of the United States, and are assigned to units ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date hereof, are hereby ordered to active military service as commissioned officers of the Army of the United States under those appointments and commissions.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The White House,
August 31st, 1940.

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New Defense Funds

House and Senate conferees this week reached agreement on the Senate amendments to the five and a quarter billion dollar supplemental defense appropriation bill, and leaders expect it to be ready for the President's signature on Monday or Tuesday. The House late Thursday agreed to the conference report.

The conferees, in coming to agreement, adopted virtually every action of the Senate on the measure.

Engineer-Quartermaster Corps

The House agreed to the Senate amendment permitting the allocation to the Engineer Corps of the Army such construction projects as the Secretary of War may deem advisable. However, the amendment was reworded in conference so as to make broader the scope of Engineer construction projects. Representative Clifton Woodrum, of Va., Chairman of the Deficiency Subcommittee of the House Appropriation Committee, told the House that, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, informed the conferees that he emphatically approves the construction transfer.

When the amendment empowering the Engineer Corps to take over such construction projects as may be deemed advisable was under discussion on the floor of the House, the following exchange occurred:

Mr. Wigglesworth. "Mr. Speaker, it has been urged that this amendment is not advisable in the light of our experience during the last World War. It has been urged that at that time the construction work was under the Quartermaster General of the War Department, and that a splendid record was made by securing the cooperation of engineers and other experts in private industry throughout the Nation. The fear has been expressed that this amendment, if adopted, will preclude the possibility of securing similar cooperation and result in a divided responsibility insofar as the construction work of the Department is concerned."

"I did not hear the testimony of the Chief of Staff on this point before the conferees. I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum) two questions: First, whether this provision was in fact approved by General Marshall, and, second, what statement he made, if any, in respect to the effect of the adoption of this amendment on the possibility of utilizing the services of engineers and experts in private industry throughout the country."

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. "Mr. Speaker, I should like to point out before categorically answering the inquiry of the gentleman that the amendment we offer changes in two particulars the amendment inserted by the Senate. In the first place, we put a limitation in there on the time in which this authority may exist, putting a limitation of 30 June 1942. In the second place, we strike out language put in by the Senate, 'in their usual line,' which would have prevented the Army engineers from doing anything, perhaps, in the defense program except the usual flood control and that type of work."

"Answering categorically the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts, General Marshall very emphatically endorsed this provision. He pointed out the fact that it in no way was an effort to tread upon the prerogatives of the Quartermaster General, that the Quartermaster General of the Army customarily was geared up to do a construction total of about \$10,000,000 a year, that under the defense program that figure had been skyrocketed to something like half a billion dollars, and that he did not have the set-up to do this work, whereas they had in many places over the country district engineers of the Army all set up and ready to go, especially qualified to do this work, and they could go right into the program immediately. He also said that it was very urgent, and that it did seem to him that having this facility for this construction work, with the capacity to perform it expeditiously, he ought to be permitted to use that facility. That is what he wanted to do. He very emphatically endorsed it, and stated that it would not in any way affect the regular routine work of the Quartermaster General's office."

In broadening the scope of the amendment, the conferees deleted the provision that the Engineers must use Quartermaster funds for construction only "in their usual line," and left it wide open for assignment of any construction to the Engineer Corps. However, the revised amendment provides that the authority granted shall only be in effect until 30 June 1942.

Temporary Peacetime Promotions

The House also agreed to the Senate amendment which would permit the temporary promotion of officers of the Regular Army during time of national emer-

gency declared by the President. When Representative Woodrum requested the concurrence of the House in the action of the conferees in accepting this amendment, Representative Charles I. Faddis, of Pa., and Representative Ewing Thomson, of Tex., opposed approval, charging that such legislation should come through the Military Affairs Committee and not be brought in "the back door" as an amendment to an appropriation bill. Representative Faddis bitterly denounced the amendment, declaring that Congress has spent a great deal of time ever since the World War straightening out promotion difficulties and that any change in law, no matter how well justified, should receive careful consideration by the legislative committee. However, the amendment was approved by a standing vote of 117 to 73.

Housing

The conferees agreed to a Senate amendment which appropriates \$201,103,030 for housing facilities for the Army, of which \$128,107,115 will be used for housing facilities for the National Guard units being ordered into active service. On the question of the housing to be provided the Guard, there was some discussion, with several members doubting that tents will be sufficient for southern units. Representative Taber, of N. Y., declared that he feels that tents will not be sufficient, but that in light of the Army's statement that tents will suffice there was nothing for Congress to do but go ahead.

The conferees also agreed to the provision making possible the advancement to Army contractors at date of contract of 30 per cent of the contract price in order to facilitate and speed construction. The Navy already has such authority.

The conferees eliminated the \$10,000,000 New York Harbor drydock project, proposed by the Senate. Also, \$1,000,000 was made available for the purchase of non-rigid airships, as proposed by the Senate. Also, the conferees agreed to permit Naval officers to be assigned to command Naval Districts, without the necessity of their commanding Navy Yards, Naval Training Stations or Naval Operating Bases in the district in question.

The conferees refused to approve an amendment which would have repealed the plant commandeering features of the recently enacted Navy ship expediting program, leaving this question to be settled when the compulsory military service bill is enacted.

Also, the conferees approved an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for housing projects for workers on defense projects. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps will control the location and administration of these housing facilities.

Increase Naval Ages

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week requested the House to pass legislation increasing the maximum entrance age to the United States Naval Academy from 20 to 21, despite disapproval of the Navy Department of the bill.

In reporting the bill, the committee stated, "The committee strongly recommends that this legislation be enacted even though it has not been approved by the Navy Department."

The report also states:

"It has been claimed that the academy entrance age of admirals has been low, and that to increase the upper limit of the entrance age by 1 year would shorten, by that amount, the effective age in grade service of ranking officers. If the potential admirals are able to enter the academy at the age of 17, there is nothing in the proposed law which will prevent it, and if, as has been claimed, the more brilliant officers, and those who reach the higher ranks, enter the academy while young, they may still continue to do so under the proposed legislation, and their age in grade service will not be affected. The entrance age of the 20 most senior admirals in the Navy Register, entering in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, is 17 years and 14 days. The average age of the 20 most junior admirals, including those selected in 1939, is 17 years, 8 months, and 27 days, or an increase of approximately 8½ months in the entrance age. The committee feels that no one would assume that the potential admirals who entered in the 1939 class are all included in the 4 per cent who entered while 17 years of age."

"The effects of the present entrance regulations bear most heavily upon the enlisted men who desire to become candidates for instruction at the Naval Academy preparatory school. In 1932, the regulation requiring an enlisted

candidate for the Naval Academy to have completed 9 months' sea duty became effective. The number of enlisted candidates taking the examination dropped that year from 115 in the previous year to 33, and only 5 of these passed the entrance examination."

"Since that time there has been a general increase in the number of candidates who could qualify under the 9 months' sea duty requirement, the number taking the examination in 1939 being 86. In July 1939 the minimum enlistment age was increased from 17 to 18 years, making it still more difficult for the enlisted man to complete the 9 months' sea duty previous to the opening of the Naval Academy preparatory school on 1 Nov. preceding the year he desires to enter the academy."

"An enlisted man is now so hedged about by enlistment age restrictions, sea duty requirements, and Naval Academy entrance age requirements, that approximately only 15 per cent of those who enlist in any one calendar year can become candidates under these restrictions, and only approximately 9 per cent can become candidates for the Naval Academy preparatory school. These percentages are based on a study of the age distribution of men enlisted during the fiscal year 1939. It should be further borne in mind that only a very small fraction of this 9 per cent will be of officer caliber, will have completed a suitable amount of schooling, and will be able to pass the physical examination. It was hoped that the public interest in the defense program would raise the number of eligible candidates this year to a figure somewhat near the 100 allowed for appointment by the Secretary of the Navy, but this is not true."

Army Enlisted Promotions

Promotions of enlisted men by Chiefs of Arms and Services to fill vacancies created by establishment of new grades and ratings for the Army have virtually been completed, though some Branches are leaving vacancies unfilled pending preparation of new eligible lists.

Two Branches have as yet made no promotions—Chemical Warfare Service and the Air Corps. The latter will in a week or two promote 713 men to master sergeant and 1,848 men to technical sergeant, all with rank from 15 Sept. These figures will include 8 first sergeants advanced to master sergeant and 21 first sergeants appointed technical sergeant. The 2,561 promotions to be made will fill nearly all vacancies in the Air Corps.

Recent issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have carried the names of men promoted to master and technical sergeant in the Ordnance Department. Below are printed the names of four additional master sergeants who will rank from 3 Sept., and permanent promotions to staff sergeant with rank from 7 Aug. Ordnance is planning to make temporary promotions to technical sergeant and staff sergeant to fill the remainder of its vacancies.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

To Master Sergeant

Frank V. Perrilli George J. Hogan
Alfred H. Hall Charles S. Kennedy

To Staff Sergeant

A. E. Keller E. C. MacDonald
H. C. Hansen J. DeCarlo
C. L. Meredith P. A. Stott
A. R. Annandson S. Karyta
R. R. Meniffee J. H. Sawyer
C. L. Nelson C. W. Hawker
O. L. Haines B. B. Smith
W. B. Allhouse R. A. Evans
W. St. Amour H. M. Locklin
A. J. Wilson H. A. Hunt
L. T. Patterson W. A. James
W. Helmonem C. A. Kirohn
F. R. Oakley M. A. Pucher
K. F. Clark P. de J. Rios Velez
M. G. Cooley C. V. Ferguson
A. D. Desrosiers J. E. Gillespie
P. K. Johnson Paul Jones
T. S. Noble C. H. Woese
W. C. Stinnett

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since 30 Aug. 1940

Last promotion to the grade of Col. Lindsay M. Silvester, Inf., No. 43. Last nomination to the grade of Col. Ford Richardson, Inf., No. 57. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col. Henry L. C. Jones, FA, No. 58.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col. Leo J. Farrell, Inf., No. 1176. Senior Major—Walter S. Wood, Inf., No. 1177.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles G. Penney, AC, No. 1195. Senior Captain—Ernest T. Owen, FA, No. 1196.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Elvin F. Maughan, AC, No. 222.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt. Joe S. Lawrie, Inf., No. 332.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. Carlos F. Schuessler, Dental Corps, promoted to Captain.

Warrant Officers

492 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have been made through Norris McL. L'Abbe.

4 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders. Appointments have been made through Gregorie A. Diaz.

MARINE PROMOTION STATUS

Last commissioned in grade	Last to make number in grade
Maj. Gen. W. P. Upshur	Maj. Gen. W. P. Upshur
Brig. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift	Brig. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift
Col. Alfred H. Noble	Col. Alfred H. Noble
Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge	Lt. Col. Harry B. Liversedge
Maj. Lee N. Utz	Maj. Kenneth W. Benner
Capt. J. E. Weber	Capt. J. E. Weber
1st Lt. O. A. Chambers	1st Lt. F. W. Williams

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Army Nominations

The following nominations of officers of the regular Army for promotion to the grades indicated were transmitted to the Senate by the President on 5 Sept. 1940.

To be Colonel from 27 Aug.
W. M. Grimes, Cav.

To be Colonels from 18 Aug.

L. P. Crim, OD
J. P. R. Scott, JAGD
N. W. Speece, Inf.
F. G. Potts, Inf.
S. C. Manley, FA
J. H. Baxter, Inf.
R. P. Smith, Inf.
W. E. Hackett, Inf.
W. L. Tydings, Inf.
E. K. White, QMC
T. D. Wadell, Cav.
B. C. Anderson, FA
W. J. Henry, OD
C. D. Parmelee, FA
S. G. Backman, QMC
R. C. Montgomery, FA
G. H. McCafferty, Inf.
W. H. Crosson, CE
G. W. West, QMC
J. E. Morrisette, JAGD
A. S. Harrison, QMC
W. E. Dalton, Inf.
H. C. Snyder, QMC
W. R. Buckley, QMC
P. D. Connor, Inf.
G. B. Norris, Inf.
F. V. M. Dyer, Inf.
J. N. Johnson, Jr., Inf.
R. H. Seger, QMC
M. R. Cox, FA
A. J. Perry, FD
Arthur Floyd, Inf.
I. M. Oseth, Inf.
W. A. Cunningham, Inf.
G. L. King, Inf.
Rumsey Campbell, FA
A. P. McGee, Inf.
F. B. Lammons, Inf.
J. R. Eden, Inf.
Henry Hurling, JAGD
P. DuP. Strong, Inf.
C. P. Haycock, FD
C. O. Thrasher, QMC
O. S. Robles, Inf.
F. M. Moore, Inf.
E. A. Hyde, FA
J. D. Andrews, Jr., CE
John Nash, FA
H. G. Fairbanks, CE
B. J. Flinn, QMC
C. R. Roberts, CAC
W. A. Rounds, JAGD
W. B. Weston, FA
C. E. Hutchins, Inf.
Delbert Ausmus, CAC
F. E. Shaw, JAGD
F. E. Linnell, Inf.
J. S. Vincent, QMC
G. N. Randolph, Inf.
B. B. Lattimore, FA
C. S. Brice, JAGD
H. W. Schmid, Inf.
Edwitt Vandevanter, CE
L. L. Hamilton, Inf.
E. M. Peixotte, Inf.
W. L. McMorris, CAC
A. W. Penrose, Inf.
J. H. Gist, Inf.
A. F. Herold, AC
Joseph Church, Inf.
L. C. Gordon, CE
C. E. Fenters, Inf.
H. D. Hoover, JAGD
Theodore Wyman, Jr., CE
J. R. Fountain, Inf.
E. R. Block, FA
W. J. Niederpruem, Inf.
N. G. Sandell, QMC
E. S. Van Benschoten, FA
C. W. Seibert, Inf.
Ralph Pollock, Jr., QMC
Otto Harwood, QMC
E. V. Behan, Inf.
C. E. Andersen, Inf.
H. E. Dooley, Inf.
R. C. Hunter, CE
B. P. Gerfen, Cav.
T. E. May, Inf.
G. H. Stuts, FA
C. G. Day, CE
R. S. Miller, Inf.
H. B. Vaughan, CE
F. W. Adams, Inf.
E. A. Guillemet, QMC
J. P. Zajack, CE
J. A. Chase, FA
H. E. Tisdale, FA
W. G. Layman, Inf.
P. G. Ruffen, QMC
W. C. Braly, CAC
J. W. Curtis, Inf.
F. E. Ambrose, Inf.
T. M. Jervey, OD
F. P. Coffin, Inf.

R. A. Knight, FA
R. V. Rickard, Inf.
A. V. Ednie, Inf.
L. V. Huncutt, Inf.
O. G. Trunk, AC
W. R. Frost, FA
E. LeV. Lyons, QMC
F. P. Shaw, JAGD
L. E. Simpson, QMC
H. H. Cloud, QMC
L. W. Eggers, Inf.
C. A. Valverde, QMC
Francis Egan, QMC
F. I. Gilbert, OD
C. W. Mays, FA
W. P. Blodose, FA
J. C. Patterson, FA
J. J. Nealon, Inf.
M. V. Patton, FA
W. T. Gorton, OD
A. V. Winton, CAC
A. H. Cummings, Inf.
R. C. Kennon, Inf.
W. C. Ellis, SC
L. J. Cartwright, Inf.
H. E. Seeley, Inf.
W. C. Steiger, FD
J. H. Church, Inf.
H. B. Crowell, Inf.
H. E. Eastwood, Cav.
G. T. Collar, AC
C. C. Westfall, Inf.
W. L. Wharton, Inf.
H. H. Cameron, Cav.
W. O. Poindexter, Inf.
A. P. Lagorio, Inf.
Lamar Weaver, Inf.
B. E. Giles, AC
E. C. Adkins, QMC
Lee Huber, Inf.
A. L. Morris, Inf.
A. H. Lee, FA
T. G. Poland, Inf.
R. H. Crosby, FA
T. D. Davis, Inf.
J. L. Tunstall, FD
G. L. Prindle, Inf.
L. W. Brown, Inf.
T. C. Rote, Inf.
O. M. Marshburn, QMC
R. Wilkinson, CE
N. H. Cobbs, FD
P. Mallett, FA
D. E. Barnett, Inf.
E. A. Johnson, Inf.
E. H. Keltner, Inf.
J. A. Rogers, Jr., OD
F. W. Hardee, Inf.
B. H. Lowry, QMC
C. P. Lynch, Inf.
E. C. Black, AC
W. B. Yancey, Inf.
R. L. Shoemaker, Inf.
S. W. McIlwain, QMC
J. P. Scott, Cav.
C. A. Boss, QMC
G. J. B. Fisher, CWS
L. Mickel, Inf.
R. J. Wallace, Inf.
J. S. Moore, Inf.
H. E. Minton, OD
L. P. Hodette, Inf.
A. S. Champeny, Inf.
J. H. Cochran, Inf.
L. W. Goepfert, CAC
W. Michener, FA

Selective Service Bill

The House of Representatives late this week adopted an amendment to the selective service bill which would delay its effectiveness for 60 days, during which period intensive recruiting would be employed to attempt to raise the necessary military manpower by voluntary methods. However, the House action was only tentative, inasmuch as no recorded vote was taken, indicating that House leaders will demand a separate recorded vote on this amendment, sponsored by Representative Hamilton Fish, of N. Y., before final action on the bill.

The Fish amendment was the only action taken in three days of debate up to Thursday night, 5 Sept. The House consideration has produced no new arguments for or against the selective service measure. Due to time limitations, most members have devoted their allotted time to explaining their stand on the measure, presumably in answer to demands by their constituents.

It appears that the proponents of the measure are permitting the opponents to consume most of the time of debate, in most instances merely taking the floor to refute statements against the bill. Isolationists, led by Mr. Fish, Mr. Schafer, of Wis., and others, have been constantly attacking the measure. The Fish amendment (60 day delay) was attacked by proponents of the bill as a political gesture designed to postpone the selective service act until after the elections in November. Representative James W. Wadsworth, of N. Y., former Chairman

of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, co-author of the bill, has been leading the forces pushing for enactment of the bill, backed by Democratic administration leaders.

Reserve Officer's Pay

The Comptroller General ruled this week that a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps who is ordered to active duty with the Army—as distinguished from training duty—and whose salary as a civilian employee of the Government is in excess of \$2,000 per annum, is subject to the dual compensation payment prohibition of section 6 of the act of 10 May 1916, 39 Stat. 120, as amended, and therefore may not be paid any compensation as a civilian during the period he receives active duty pay in the Army, notwithstanding he has to his credit accrued unused annual leave in his civilian position.

Commissions to Naval ROTC

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week voted to report favorably the bill H.R. 10406, which would permit the commissioning of graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps into the line of the Navy. However, formal report was delayed while the Navy Department perfected an amendment which is designed to provide a permanent basis for the induction of NROTC graduates into the Navy in time of peace as well as during time of national emergency.

Legion Assists in Recruiting

The War Department is in receipt of circulars issued by the Departments of the State of Washington and of the State of Indiana of the American Legion asking every post of that organization in those two states to assist the United States Army in obtaining recruits.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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